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THE TIMES

No 61,868

WEDNESDAY JUNE 27 1984

25
20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Standing on ceremony
Lord Airlie the new
Lord Chamberlain talks
about planning
state occasions

Moscow rules
The Russians crack
down on mixing
with foreigners

Fact and fiction
Reviews of a memoir
of Philip Toynbee
and the new novels
of Saul Bellow and
D. M. Thomas

Boaters and floaters
Wimbledon's third day
and a preview of
Henley

Times Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize
was shared between three men
in the South East of England
yesterday. Each of the winners
will receive £566.67. Report,
page 3; today's Portfolio, page
14; how to play and rates, back
page.

**MPs oppose
Jaguar
'amputation'**

Government plans to privatize
Jaguar have been criticized by
an all-party commonsense select
committee, which said the
'amputation' of the healthiest
part of BL would make it harder
for the rest of the company to
achieve viability. Page 2

**Mondale unites
with Hart**

Mr Walter Mondale and Sen
Gary Hart ended their
rivalry yesterday, ending for a
peaceful Democratic convention
and a united front against
President Reagan. Page 6

Nature danger

A report by the Nature
Conservancy Council calls for a
complete change in official
attitudes to conservation if the
natural heritage is to be saved.
Page 2

City pressure

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary
for Trade and Industry, has
pressed the City to reach a
consensus on proposed changes
in the way it is regulated. Page 15

Lords defeat

The Government was defeated
by two votes in the Lords on a
Police and Criminal Evidence
Bill clause which would have
given uniformed officers stop-
and-search powers. Page 4

Irving deported

Austrian police deported Mr
David Irving the British
historian, after arresting him on
suspicion of neo-Nazi activity, a
police spokesman said. Page 6

Top comrade

Signor Alessandro Natta, aged
66, was appointed secretary of
the Italian Communist Party
last night, in succession to
Enrico Berlinguer.

Moxon replaced

Martyn Moxon, ready to make
his England Test debut at
Lord's tomorrow, has with-
drawn with a cracked rib. Mike
Gatting takes his place. Page 19

Leader page 11

Letters: On honesty to God,
from the Bishop of Salisbury,
and others; inflation, from
Professor A. D. Wilkie; unem-
ployment, from Mr I. W.
Hannah.

Leading articles: Europe;
Nature conservancy; Standing
for Parliament.

Features, pages 8-10

Fontainebleau dangers: Egypt's
great divide; Robin Cook on
manoeuvres with the Royal
Corps of Publicists; Spectrum;
Laurie Taylor on the high life of
criminals. Wednesday. Page:
Cynthia Lennon remembers
husband John. Obituary, page 12.
M. Michel Foucault, Major-
General Desmond Harrison
Classified, pages 20-26.
La crime de la crime; residen-
tial property.

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Thatcher claims good EEC deal for Britain

By Ian Murray, Fontainebleau

A ceasefire in the five-year-old EEC budget war was negotiated at the European summit in Fontainebleau yesterday. Under its terms Britain is guaranteed an annual rebate on its contributions in return for allowing an increase in the permitted size of the Community budget.

The war ended with no winners or losers. Mrs Margaret Thatcher flew home with less money than she wanted to get. But the other nine had to offer her a kind of system which institutionalizes the British rebate.

However, there is no guarantee that the war will not break out again in three or four years' time. The promised rebate will only last for as long as the Community keeps spending inside the new, higher limit. More money will require more negotiations, probably before the end of the decade.

Mrs Thatcher, however, issued a statement to claim: "This is a good deal for Britain. She will now have to prove that to the House of Commons, which must ratify the deal before it can be agreed. The deal will outline a simple formula which hides a series of complicated concessions."

In essence, Britain has been awarded a 66 per cent rebate on part of its contribution each year, beginning in 1985. To cover this year, while the system is being established, Britain has accepted a lump sum payment of £600m.

The agreement also means that Britain's agreed rebate of £457m for 1983, which has been frozen by the European Parliament, should be freed by the autumn.

Over the past four years, Britain has succeeded in negotiating annual rebates from the Community amounting to two-thirds of its total net contribution. On the face of it, therefore, the new deal looks much the same as the old.

But there is an essential and expensive difference. The rebate in future will not be calculated as in the past against the total amount of money which Britain transfers each year to the EEC budget. It will be calculated instead against a lower figure based on the proportion of Britain's value added tax contribution to the budget. This is about 20 per cent lower than the full amount.

The books if the Community is to meet its legal obligations. The finance ministers will also have to agree to a thorough system for controlling agricultural spending. Doing this has always been an essential ingredient of any British settlement and Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has already run into strong opposition in his quest for legal agreements to control the Community's purse strings.

The hope is that with the new-found spirit of Community compromise such an agreement can be reached when the finance ministers meet in Brussels in the middle of next month.

Just how tightly these budget controls can be screwed will determine how long it is before the Community runs out of money again. With enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal still scheduled from the start of 1986, the bills will mount up quickly, but Britain still believes that good housekeeping can help to contain spending under the new ceiling for some time to come.

Clearing away the budget problem meant that the summit had enough good will left over to allow West Germany to set up a special deal for granting special compensation to its farmers in return for the very low agricultural price deal this year.

The special arrangement was originally refused out of hand by the European Commission, which fears that other countries will want to do the same thing and so undermine the common agricultural policy.

With these difficult but real problems at last resolved, President Mitterrand was able to devote the last session of the summit to a long discussion about the Europe of the future.

Believes there is no need on domestic grounds. This was made clear by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, in his lecture at the City University last week.

The pound's recent weakness has largely been due to the strength of the dollar. On Monday it fell below \$1.35 temporarily - for the first time - and the authorities have made clear that they pay more attention to its trade-weighted value against a basket of currencies which has been steadier.

However, in a quieter day on the foreign exchange markets yesterday which saw the dollar easing slightly on profit-taking, the pound failed to benefit as much as other currencies.

Although it firmed slightly against the dollar, closing up 35 points at \$1.3525, it lost ground against the Deutsche mark.

Its trade-weighted value ended down 0.2 at 79.0.

The Bank of England said yesterday that although there was no reason for rates to rise at the moment, it could not make a forecast. "We can obviously only talk about rates today - tomorrow is a different matter. We will have to wait and see what happens to other interest rates," a spokesman said.

Began criticized, page 15



Wimbledon winner: Virginia Wade on her way to a 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 first round victory over Ann Henricksson of America (Picture: Norman Lomax).

**Coal board
staff mobbed
by pickets**

From Craig Seton
Doncaster

Striking miners were accused of acting like "thugs and yobs" yesterday after 1,000 men descended on the National Coal Board's regional office in Doncaster, and accosted employees in the street. Women were among 37 people assaulted, hit by stones or threatened.

The incident was described by coal board officials as well organized, and the worst and most violent of a number of mass pickets at Coal House by Yorkshire miners since the dispute began.

A complaint was made to the area office of the National Union of Mineworkers. One employee was taken to hospital after being punched in the mouth and an office girl was told that she would be "kicked back home" if they tried to get to work.

The police arrested 17 miners outside Coal House, where 16 windows were smashed and 11 cars damaged. One head "NUM" scratched in large letters on its bonnet.

Board officials said that miners roamed the streets in gangs, stopping workers on the way to Coal House, and male employees were "thumped". Others were pushed and shoved, kicked or had stones thrown at them as they made their way to an assembly point next to Doncaster police station set aside for times when their two offices were being picketed.

Many women were said to have been in tears and one collapsed. Of the 37 people who said they had been attacked, hit by missiles or threatened, 19 were women.

Eight, including two women, were kicked; six, three men and three women, were hit or pushed; two men were hit by missiles; seven people, six of them women, were treated for shock and six people, one a woman, were threatened with assault.

A further five people were hit by eggs and a man was spat on. About 1,000 people work at Coal House, many of them related to miners.

Continued on back page, col 7

Claim by Scargill of secret power cut plans denied

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, claimed last night that secret plans were being drawn up by the Government to seek parliamentary authorization for power cuts to start at the end of August because of dwindling coal stocks held at power stations.

The president of the National Union of Mineworkers said his information had come from "a high level" source inside the Central Electricity Generating Board, but last night both the board and the Department of Energy denied Mr Scargill's claim.

He made the allegations during a speech to the conference of the National Union of Railwaymen in which he also appeared to scupper any prospect of agreement on the level of coal supplies to steel plants between the miners and the steelworkers' union, who are meeting in London on Friday.

He appealed to the NUR and the train drivers' union, Aslef, to call an immediate halt to deliveries of iron ore to the five major steel plants and it appeared last night that some railway workers were prepared to respond to that call. Four out of five ore trains due to deliver to Llanwern steel works, south Wales, were turned back by miners' pickets.

An ore blockade which contravened a decision by transport unions last week, that supplies would be guaranteed until the meeting between the NUM and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, would also be likely to provoke the British Steel Corporation to seek a High Court injunction against the rail unions.

In anticipation of such a move, the NUR conference yesterday agreed to transfer about £6m of its £24m assets into a newly established provident fund in an attempt to protect the funds from sequestration following the union's policy of ignoring injunctions served under the Government's employment legislation.

The conference also agreed to the leadership's call for strike pay to be increased from the present nominal £1 a day and delegates gave the union executive

Continued on back page, col 8

Papers hit by miners conflict

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

Fleet Street newspapers faced disruption last night after print workers requested the publication of a statement backing the miners.

The Financial Times failed to appear and The Sun lost its first edition. At The Times and the Daily Mirror it was agreed that the text of a statement would appear in the form of a letter to the editor.

Management at the Daily Express said it would carry the material as a paid-for advertisement.

Print union leaders denounced the inclusion of the statement and a cartoon in a prominent position on pages three, five or seven to redress what they regard as an imbalance in the reporting of the miners' strike.

The demand was made as part of the regional TUC's day of action in support of the pitmen. The trade unionists say the statement is intended to show that printworkers support the miners and that it is meant as a "right of reply" to national newspapers coverage of the stoppage.

The editor of The Times offered print union leaders three choices: that the statement should be published and paid for as an advertisement; that it should be assessed as a news story and carried on its merits; or that it should be published as a letter to the editor. The unions chose the latter, and the statement appears on page 11 without the cartoon.

Meetings were being held at other national newspapers last night in an attempt to resolve the problem. It appears that most papers were offering print workers the same choices as those on offer at The Times.

Letters, page 11

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Chaos, dear...

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T.11

Lancashire pit strike cannot be made official, judge rules

The National Union of Mineworkers cannot make the strike in Lancashire official, a High Court judge decided in Manchester yesterday.

Mr Justice Causfield made a declaration invalidating a delegate decision at an area conference on June 2 making the strike official.

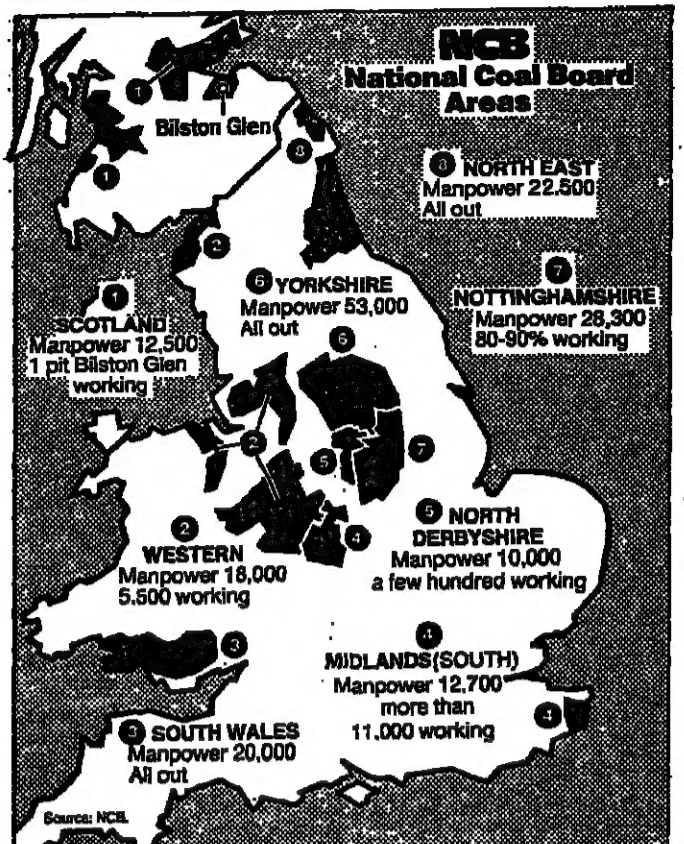
The judge also said that the union did not have the power to impose disciplinary sanctions on men who wished to work at pits in the North-west.

The action was brought by three men from Accrington Colliery, Manchester. They had asked for the declaration against the union's area executive committee and the area delegate conference who contested the case.

The plaintiffs were the branch secretary, Mr Jim Lord, the branch president, Mr James Newcombe and Mr John Edwards, the pit's representative on the area executive committee. They were given an order for costs.

The judge said both sides interpreted the union's rules differently. The plaintiffs said that the NUM could not call a strike at area level without a ballot of members and the defendants had argued to the contrary.

It was conceded that the



Livingstone aide is questioned

Police investigating the alleged leak of a Cabinet document yesterday arrested a senior assistant to Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council. Mr Bill Bush, head of the secretariat of the council's majority Labour group, was questioned for two hours.

He was asked about documents which proposed allowing direct elections to the Inner London Education Authority after the abolition of the Greater London Council. The policy was later made public by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Mr Jack Straw, an opposition spokesman on the environment, said in the Commons later that a climate had been created in which the Special Branch could interview a person about a document unconnected with national security which embarrassed the Government.

Mr Bush said after his release, that a motor cyclist swerved in front of his car on Westminster Bridge yesterday morning. Two unmarked police cars then appeared with uniformed and plain clothes officers. Mr Bush was questioned for two hours and shown a document.

Whitehall to fund non-animal research

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The use of human tissue cultures from aborted foetuses, from people who have recently died and from surgery is to be considered as a replacement for live animals in research.

The project, backed by Home Office funds, will examine the ethical, emotional, and technical issues. "A solution to one moral problem raises others", Dr Michael Balls, chairman of the trustees of the Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments (Frame) said yesterday.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said in a parliamentary written answer yesterday: "The Government's objective in supporting Frame is to promote a significant contribution to efforts being made in many laboratories to reduce the numbers of live animals being used in scientific procedures".

The Home Office will consider an application for about £150,000 spread over three years.

Asked about the use of human tissues, Dr Balls said that maintaining them in glass outside the body could be an alternative to live animals. The tissues were already being used on a small scale.

"We will be raising the issues with the medical profession and the public", Dr Balls said.

One use of the tissue could be for toxicity testing, for example of the side effects of a drug during its development.

Assessment of potential hazards from pesticides or household chemicals is another example. Tests might also be feasible using micro-organisms, such as bacteria.

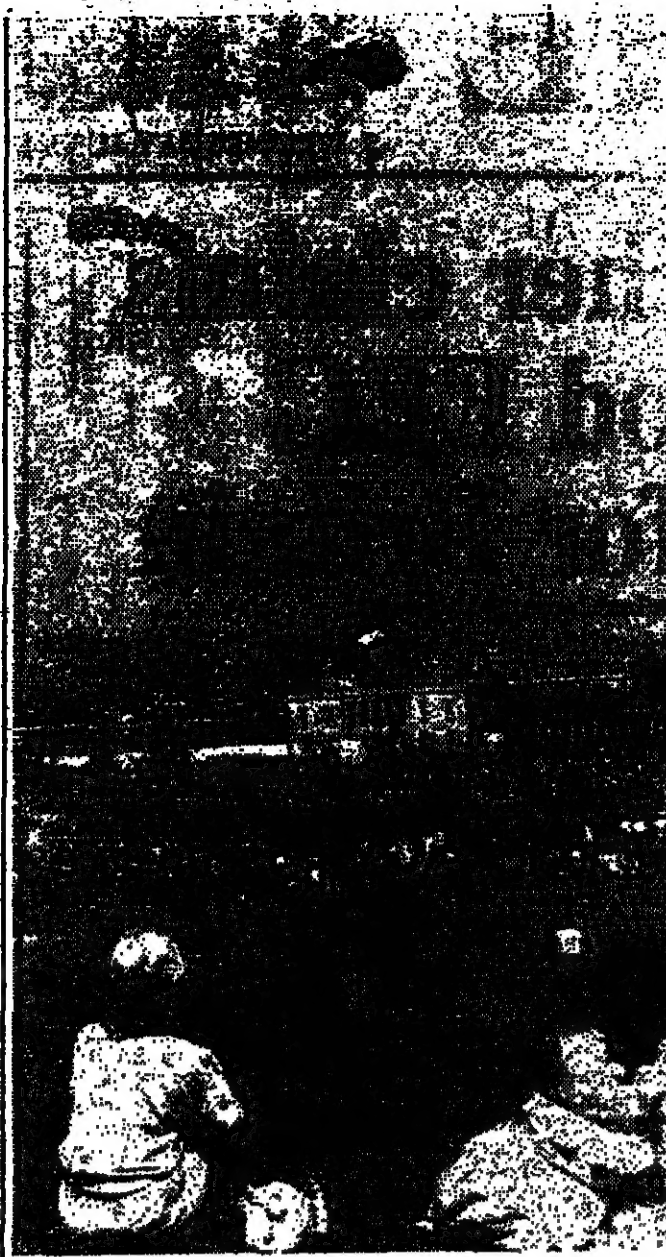
Researchers also wish to use alternative to animals in discovering the beneficial effects of new drugs.

The Home Office money, the first to be given towards creating an alternative to the use of animals in a experiments, was part of the Government's overall commitment to reducing work on animals, Mr David Mellor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, said yesterday.

Cruise convoy leaves base

A cruise missile convoy of a dozen vehicles left Greenham Common airbase at 1am yesterday. Protesters camped near the "orange gate" by the end of the runway said that there were two launchers and two command vehicles.

Several "women" carrying the perimeter fence yesterday morning and broke into the base. Eight were charged with causing criminal damage. Another six, found on the base were released without charges.



Straight down the line: The RAF's Falcons parachute team, landing in Greenwich Park yesterday on the centenary of the adoption of the Greenwich Meridian as Prime Meridian.

GMC study case of vet at operation

By Michael Horsnell
The General Medical Council is to consider disciplinary proceedings against a surgeon who allowed a veterinary surgeon to assist him in an operation.

A report by the South East Thames Regional Health Authority into the incident, alleging that Mr Michael Roger Williams permitted the vet to take part in a hernia operation at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital in Canterbury last month, has been sent to the council.

Mr Williams, who is in his early sixties, has resigned from the hospital and yesterday refused to comment.

It is understood that the vet, a friend of his who has not been named, was involved in the initial incident at the start of the operation and at the stitching afterwards.

More cases of sexual harassment

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A doubling of the number of inquiries about women facing dismissal for reporting or resisting sexual harassment at work is cited in the annual report of the Equal Opportunities Commission published yesterday.

The trend is likely to continue, the commission says, as more women realise that the Sex Discrimination Act can provide some redress where a dismissal has resulted from an individual reporting or resisting such behaviour.

In one case a woman was dismissed after complaining that the area manager was sexually harassing staff when he was on the premises. Her trade union backed her and obtained her reinstatement. But she was victimized by both the area manager and other staff, who eventually moved after the commission took up the case.

There was also a considerable increase last year in the number of complaints and inquiries about sex discrimination.

Equal Opportunities Commission 8th Annual Report, 1983 (from Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HF, £4).

Jaguar privatization will damage BL's prospects, MPs say

By Richard Evans

The Government's plan to privatize Jaguar was criticized yesterday by the Commons Select Committee on Trade and Industry.

In a unanimous report the Tory-dominated committee said that the amputation of the healthiest part of BL was bound to make it harder for the rest of BL to achieve viability in the next few years.

"Indeed, such a sale could prove highly detrimental to the possibility of privatizing the rest of BL in the near future. We are surprised that, whatever the merits of privatization from Jaguar's point of view, BL considers selling Jaguar is in the best interests of BL."

The committee said next month's sale, expected to raise between £250m and £300m and halve BL's debt, will leave the public sector with a loss-making rump. "The dangers inherent in this approach to privatization do not appear to have been grasped by the Government."

At the report's launch it was the Conservative members who were most critical about the sale of Jaguar.

Mr Kenneth Warren, Conservative MP for Hastings and Rye who is the committee chairman, said: "We feel Jaguar is such a cash generator and profit maker that BL would be better with it inside the company than having it floated away."

It would be preferable for BL to be privatized as a whole, rather than piecemeal, he said.

Sir Peter Emery, Conservative MP for Hounslow, said that

he was concerned that Jaguar's sale would leave open the possibility of more government funding.

"We do not think it is right to sell part of a business if it then requires a greater degree of public funding to retain the remainder."

Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend East, said: "Our main fear is that if you take Jaguar out of the enterprise BL will not be strong enough, viable enough, or glamorous enough to prosper."

Austin Rover has bought control of British Leyland, Portugal. (Our Motoring Correspondent writes).

It is the company's first overseas acquisition after more than 10 years of selling off or closing down factories and sales companies in Italy, Spain, Belgium, Austria, South Africa, Australia, and Scandinavia.

The move, to be announced in Lisbon today, is further evidence of the state-owned car makers' growing confidence and determination to rebuild overseas.

Austin Rover's shareholding in British Leyland, Portugal, has been increased from 20 to 95 per cent and the company has been renamed Austin Rover Portugal. The remaining shares are retained by Eimco and J J Goncalves, who founded the company in 1972. They will concentrate on retailing.

Austin Rover regards Portugal as a car market with considerable potential, although it is one of the smallest in Europe with 78,000 sales a year.

Nature still under threat, report says

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A complete change in official attitudes to conservation is needed if the destruction of Britain's natural heritage is to be halted and reversed. That is the message of an important report published yesterday by the Nature Conservancy Council and endorsed by more than 30 organizations concerned with wildlife and the countryside.

The effect of the report should be to dispel any complacency that the low point has been safely passed.

It gives credit to achievements in delineating nature reserves, safeguarding wildlife species, and protecting landscape features from destruction, and it acknowledges the growing public enthusiasm for conservation, but says that they fail to compensate for continuing destructive changes that are far more extensive than is generally recognized.

Of all the human activities that are damaging to nature, agriculture is overwhelmingly the most important because of the sheer geographical scale of its impact, it says. The damage has been particularly severe in the past 35 years because of Government policy to maximize domestic food production, reinforced by the Common

Agricultural Policy of the EEC.

But forestry has also caused much loss and damage to important wildlife sites, particularly in the lowlands. So, too, have estuarine reclamation schemes and barrages, new power stations and other energy developments, water supply, road and airfield construction, the spread of conurbations and industry, mining and quarrying, waste tipping, and intrusive recreational developments.

"The annual losses of farmland to other developments exacerbate the difficulties for nature conservation by causing agriculture to compensate for the deficit through further land reclamation and intensification of crop production," the report says.

Only 0.01 per cent of public expenditure in Britain is allocated to nature conservation, little more than the price of a cup of tea for each inhabitant of one of the wealthiest nations in the world. One of the main objectives of the council is to obtain a much larger provision of money and manpower from both the public and private sectors.

Nature Conservation in Great Britain (Nature Conservancy Council, Atrium, Park, Shrewsbury SY4 4TW; £7.50). Leading article, page 11

Co-op Bank

announces a change in base rate from 9.00% to 9.25% p.a.

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With effect from the close of business on 27th June 1984 and until further notice TSB Base Rate will be 9 1/4% p.a.

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£590,800 for Mannerist 'Martyrdom'

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Rooms Correspondent

A big painting of "The Martyrdom of St Sebastian" by Joachim Wtewael, dated 1600, was sold for 6.9m French francs (estimate Fr 1.8 - Fr 2.2m), or £590,800 to a Swiss dealer at Sotheby's Monaco sale on Monday night. The artist was a Dutchman who picked up Mannerist ideas in Italy and worked for the Emperor Rudolph II in Prague.

The huge price reflects that fact the Mannerism is the "in" thing in museum circles and this is a visually splendid example.

St Sebastian is shown in a slipping loincloth while the archers who about to shoot arrows into him tie his naked limbs to a gnarled and distorted tree. The wooded landscape behind is delightfully rendered and a cherub floats in from above. The painting was sold at Christie's in London in 1903 for £73 10s.

The sale of Old Masters, mainly selected because of their French interest, ran well beyond expectations to total £1.6m with only 7 per cent unsold. Guerino's painting of Jacob being shown the coat of many colours sold for £1.6m or £133,400 (estimate £700,000 - Fr 900,000) to a New York dealer.

The first two Monaco sales devoted to furnishings from the collection of Florence Gould totalled a huge £2.2m with only two lots unsold. The top price was Fr 1.4m (estimate Fr 700,000 to Fr 800,000), or £123,860, for a set of four finely carved giltwood armchairs of the Regence period with tapestry backs and seats stitched with drawings proved easier to sell than oil paintings; Christie's sale yesterday made £488,721 with 18 per cent unsold. A pretty outline drawing by Matisse, "Jeune fille dans le feuillage", made £56,160 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000).

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Council staff still rising

Our Local Government Correspondent

The labour force in local government is continuing to grow, despite appeals for cuts from Ministers. Figures from the joint manpower watch group show that, although there has been a slight reduction in recent months, the rate of full-time employment has been sharper among some London authorities.

The Greater London Council workforce rose by 463, or 2.2 per cent, to more than 21,000 in the 12 months to March. The Inner London Education Authority took on a further 581 employees in the same period, increasing its staff by 1.4 per cent to almost 41,000.

The Labour-led borough of Greenwich increased its workforce by 688 or 14.3 per cent to 6,937. Conservative Wandsworth went down by 338 or 7.2 per cent to 4,333. Thamesdown and Basildon, two Labour-led councils each increased their workforces by more than 3 per cent.

Some Conservative-led authorities have made deep cuts in their comparative small staffs.

The GLC claims credit for the recent growth in passengers, and without doubt lower fares are partly responsible. But so are the Travelcard and the new zonal fares systems which were LT initiatives of the kind we can continue to expect under LRT.

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Clearing up operation for Masters

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

Today's play in the match between the Soviet Union and the Rest of the World in the Shell Northern building in Dockland was devoted to clearing up adjourned games from rounds 1 and 2.

Nearly all the games, with the exception of two from round 1, had been agreed one way or the other and as a result of that the Rest of the World were leading in round one by 5 to 3 while it looked as though the Soviet Union would gain a similar lead in the games from the other rounds.

The full results of round 2 were with Karpov 1, Andersson 1, Korchnoi 1, Polugaevsky 1, Tal 1, Geller 1, Bronstein 1, and the Rest of the World 1.

In the two adjourned games from round 1, the Soviet players were seeking to win but it was not clear how they were going to achieve that.

On the top board world champion Karpov was doing his best to break through Ulf Andersson's stout defence and on a lower board, board six, Blyatsky was trying to win with king, rook, knight, and two pawns against Seirawan's king, rook and three pawns.

Belfast man wins extradition plea

The Irish Republic's Supreme Court yesterday granted an appeal by Philip James McMahon against a High Court decision ordering his extradition to Northern Ireland.

Mr McMahon, aged 35, of Belfast, took part in a mass escape from the courthouse at Newry, co Down, in 1975.

Overseas selling prices: Austria 29; Belgium 18; France 17; Germany 16; Italy 15; Japan 14; Netherlands 13; Norway 12; Sweden 11; Switzerland 10; UK 9; USA 8; West Germany 7; Denmark 6; Greece 5; Ireland 4; Portugal 3; Spain 2; Sweden 1; Switzerland 0.50; UK 0.25; USA 0.10.

VAT has 'cost 14,000 jobs at takeaways and cut sales by 20%'

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The imposition of 15 per cent value added tax on hot take-away food in the last Budget has cost at least 14,000 jobs and cut sales by 20 per cent, a survey conducted by the Hot Take-away Action Group says.

That represents one job lost at each fish and chip, Chinese, and chicken take-away. Because some have laid off more staff the losses might be nearer 20,000, Mr John Barnes, chairman of the group, said.

The group is campaigning for modifications to the Finance Bill to halt what is being claimed to be disastrous effects on the bulk of the take away market consisting mostly of

because the food was eaten on the premises.

While hamburger outlets are expanding small businesses have not been firing as well.

Revenue raised for the Government will fall well short of its £200m annual estimate, Thornton Baker, the accountants which conducted the survey, said.

An attempt will be made at the report stage of the Finance Bill in the Commons to introduce an amendment which would impose VAT on all take-away outlets with seating. That could bring in some sandwich bars which escape taxation because they sell cold food.

Thornton Baker suggests that that would result in the Government raising three quarters of the proposed revenue without risk to the traditional takeaways which would escape the tax and the increasing threat of job losses and closures.

Mr Barnes, managing director of the Kentucky Fried Chicken chain of 360 outlets, said: "It is untrue to suggest that business will soon return to normal for the traditional outlets. The evidence is to the contrary. Sales trends are deteriorating for the traditional outlets."

Mr Frank Holland, who has a fish and chip shop in Salford, said: "The scampi and plaice trade is gone." At Wigan, Mr George Hinchcliffe has laid off one full-time assistant and cut back severely on part-time help. "My sales are down nearly 28 per cent and profits by half."

'Little interest' in buying food for nutrition

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Housewives and mothers are less concerned with providing nutrition for their families than with buying food that is quick and easy to prepare, acceptable, and reasonably cheap, according to a survey published yesterday.

In half of the families surveyed, the main meal of the day took less than 30 minutes to make and there was only one course. Meals have become less traditional with worse table manners, less discipline and less importance attached to them.

The survey, conducted by the British Nutrition Foundation, found that only 18 per cent of 400 children aged between 11 and 15 had a school meal, and 45 per cent of them said they did not have a proper meal every day. Instead showed

strong preferences for snacks, including chips, crisps, "fizzy" drinks, and sweets.

During discussions of the survey at a foundation conference in Manchester yesterday Mrs Mary Tuck, a social psychologist, told delegates that it would be naive and myopic to believe that health considerations dominated food choice.

The survey indicated that many people had little interest in relating food to health. Family doctors were virtually the only source of nutritional information on which people said they ever acted.

The foundation is a charity funded by the food industry, but claiming independence from it. The survey involved 900 housewives, 100 other women, 500 men, and 400 children.



In the royal image: Mrs Maureen Martin showing the Queen a Prince William doll (left) at the opening of the Women's Institute exhibition Life and Leisure '84 at Olympia, London, yesterday.

The Queen, who has been a WI member since 1943, also saw a doll costume as the Princess of Wales in her wedding dress (above). Both dolls will be on sale in a limited edition of 2,500 each.

The WI hopes the exhibition, believed to be the biggest it has held, will increase membership.

Three share second Portfolio prize

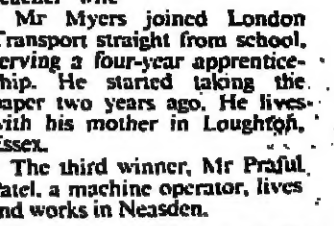
London Transport provided two of the three winners in The Times Portfolio competition yesterday. Each winner will receive £666.67, one third of the day's £2,000 prize.

The two winners from London Transport are Mr Alan Hughes, who is a chartered accountant in the board's property arm and Mr William Myers, who works in the signal repair division in west London.

Mr Hughes, 39, was sitting at his desk during the lunch break when he discovered he had won. Since the competition started he had been supplementing his usual delivered copy with one he has bought on the way to work. He lives in Honor Oak with his school-teacher wife.

Mr Myers joined London Transport straight from school, serving a four-year apprenticeship. He started taking the paper two years ago. He lives with his mother in Loughborough, Essex.

The third winner, Mr Pradip Patel, a machine operator, lives and works in Neasden.



Transports of delight: Mr Hughes (above) and Mr Myers.



Readers who have not yet obtained a Portfolio card should send a stamped addressed envelope to The Times Portfolio, PO Box 40, Blackburn BB1 6AJ.

A list of rules, instructions on how to play and how to claim are published in the information Service on today's back page.

Portfolio List, page 14

Driver says he hit child and mother

A man said yesterday that he ran down a woman and her daughter, aged two, whose body was later found in a field two miles away.

Mr Alan Lock, aged 35, married with a son aged eight, said: "I want the world to know I am not a monster - I could not help what I did."

Mrs Mary Brown died and her mother, Mrs Agnes Brown was seriously injured when Mr Lock's Renault car hit them on an unlit country road near Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, on Saturday night. He had been to a barbecue at a public house.

The next day the child's body was found in a field two miles away at Sear Green.

Mrs Brown, who suffered two broken legs and head injuries, is still in a serious condition at Wycombe General Hospital.

Mr Lock, of Waller Road, Beaconsfield, said: "It was a dark evening, as I drove along I suddenly saw something in the road. I did not know what it was and after I hit it my immediate reaction was to drive on. The windscreen shattered but I just kept going."

Mr Lock refused to talk about the alleged dumping of the child's body.

He said: "I was too frightened to give myself up. On Sunday morning I went to the police station to tell them what had happened, but I came away without telling them."

The trial continues today.

General Household Survey Men likely to get top jobs

By Colin Hughes

Young people from better-off homes were more likely to continue higher education straight from school, but more sons and daughters of manual workers return to full-time education between the ages of 25 and 49.

Men were more likely to obtain qualifications through part-time study, particularly those aged 16 to 19. Two and a half times as many men have A-levels or degrees.

Nearly a quarter of those whose fathers were in professional jobs had a university education, and another 30 per cent had fathers in good white-collar jobs. Only 2 per cent of those with degrees had fathers who held a manual job.

While family background influenced educational attainment, success in full-time education also determined career achievement. The proportions of people in professional, managerial, and intermediate white-collar jobs included 94 per cent of those with degrees and 42 per cent of those with A-levels. Three quarters of those with no educational qualifications were in manual jobs.

Later promotion goes mainly to men. In the 25 to 29 age groups of men and women with similar qualifications there is now little difference in job status, but between 30 and 39 the gap widens sharply.

Among those in their late twenties 3 per cent more women had good white-collar jobs. Between the ages of 30 and 39 men overtook so that 38 per cent had the better jobs, against 27 per cent of women.

The survey attributes the difference to more women holding secretarial jobs with few promotion opportunities, and older women taking a break from work to bear children.

General Household Survey 1982 (Stationery Office, £13.70).

Unemployment concentrated in families

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Women whose husbands are out of work are much less likely to have a job than women with working husbands, while fathers with large families are more likely to be unemployed, the survey shows.

The statistics suggest that unemployment tends to concentrate in families and that large families among unskilled workers are particularly at risk.

The number of families where both husband and wife were both unemployed declined from 58 per cent of married couples in 1979 to 53 per cent by 1982.

Fifty-five per cent of wives with up to two children whose husband worked also had a job, while only 24 per cent of wives with up to two children worked if their husband was unemployed.

Only 15 per cent of the wives of unemployed men in families with three or more dependent children worked, against 45 per cent where the husband had a job.

The increase in unemployment down the socio-economic scale was shown by the fact that 96 per cent of professional husbands had a job, while only 67 per cent of unskilled manual husbands were in work.

Man 'sent bomb to Thatcher'

A man accused of sending out bombs through the post 'flew into a rage' when his brother refused to believe he had sent a bomb to the former Prime Minister, Mr Frank Allan, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Patrick Smyth had always been interested in terrorist activities and liked the excitement and power involved, his brother, Mr Anthony Smyth, allegedly told the police.

Mr Patrick Smyth, aged 25, unemployed, of Charing Cross, Westgate on Sea, Kent, is alleged to have been responsible for a letter bomb campaign in which the Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister, and eight other prominent people were targets.

He has admitted making the bombs but has denied sending them between October, 1980 and June, 1981, with intent to burn, maim, disfigure, or cause grievous bodily harm to his victims.

Mr Anthony Smyth, age 27, unemployed, of Conyngnam Close, Ramsgate, Kent, has denied conspiring with his brother to make and send explosive substances.

Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, said he had assisted his brother "in a limited extent".

Elderly get help to buy own homes

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

A new scheme to help elderly people to buy their retirement homes has been launched by Britain's largest building society, the Halifax.

Their Retirement Home Plan combines low cost loans with a range of investment schemes and other services, including free standing orders and confidential advice.

The Halifax plan, designed to "improve the quality of life for Britain's millions of elderly people", comes in response to increasing demand for retirement homes.

The Halifax believes that many elderly people thinking of buying into the growing market of sheltered housing will benefit from an "interest only" loan. Payments are kept to a minimum since full repayment of the loan is required only when the property is sold or the owner dies, and under the scheme a buyer will be able to borrow up to 60 per cent of the cost or value, whichever is the lower. Under the plan, interest-only loans will also be available to present home owners wishing to make repairs or improvements to their properties.

Technology jobs boost in Scotland

By Our Technology Correspondent

Scotland is producing about half of Britain's computers and related equipment and has attracted £166m investment in the past year from foreign companies mainly in electronics, creating a potential for 3,500 new jobs. There are now 40,000 people employed in electronics.

The details were disclosed yesterday in the annual report of the Scottish Development Agency. The report says, "Scotland is extremely well placed in two key sub-sectors - semiconductors and small computer systems - which have particularly high growth."

Locate in Scotland, the bureau run by the agency and the Industry Department in Scotland, had one of its most successful years, according to the report, by attracting 54 new companies. The agency is a big investor in the electronics industry, having made in the past financial year, ended in March, 24 investments which total £2.5m.

The report says, "Cumulatively, the agency has now almost 50 investments in the electronics sector, totalling around £5m."

Computers used too narrowly in schools

By a Staff Reporter

Schools are failing to take advantage of the educational computer boom by using them as a tool for general learning, according to a report published yesterday.

More schools are buying computers, but they are most commonly used for study towards examinations in computer studies as a supplement to mathematics, rather than for finding new ways of learning in all subjects, it says.

The report by the School Inspectors (HMI) on 35 schools covering every local education authority in Wales, found that the educational use of computers was restricted mainly to older, more able, and mostly male pupils.

Engineers' image drive

Engineering companies are expected to launch a national drive to promote their industry in schools after a study published yesterday highlighting confusion about the images engineering in the classroom.

Confusion among pupils about engineering job opportunities and the nature of the work is widespread, the study commissioned by the Engineering Council, says.

Telling 'tormented at school'

A former school friend of Michael Telling, who is on trial for the alleged murder of his wife, told Exeter Crown Court yesterday: "I'm here from a sense of guilt" when he came forward as a defence witness.

Mr Bertram Lilley, aged 35, who spent two years at a boarding school with Mr Telling in the 1950s, said that he telephoned lawyers after reading press reports of the case. He told the court of Mr Telling's tormented childhood.

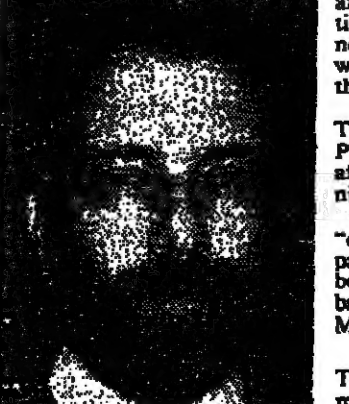
Mr Telling, aged 34, of Lambourn House, Radnage Lane, West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, has pleaded not guilty to murdering his bisexual wife, Monika Zumsteg-Telling, who was 27.

His plea of guilty to manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility has been rejected by the Crown.

The court has heard that Mr Telling shot his wife three times with a rifle after she taunted him about her affairs with men and women.

He kept her body in a half-built sauna before taking it to Devon, dumping it at a wooded beauty spot near Exeter, and cutting off her head with an axe.

Mr Lilley told the court that before boys at the school would let Mr Telling join in a game they forced him to roll in a



Mr Lilley: Came forward "out of guilt".

Cathedral dispute is settled

By John Withrow

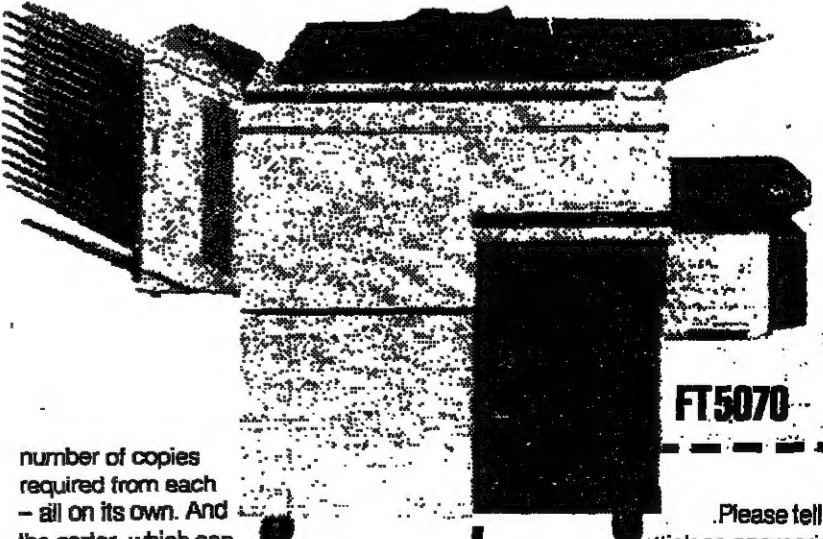
A dispute over the Church of England's only mixed cathedral choir seems to have reached a settlement after an aggrieved choirmaster withdrew his resignation and accepted the separation of the sexes.

Mr Harrison Oxley, aged 51, choirmaster and organist at St Edmundsbury Cathedral at Bury St Edmunds for the past 26 years, at first announced he could not preside over the gradual removal of 21 girls from the choir to bring it into line with all-male choirs at other cathedrals.

Now he says he is prepared to accept the separation over a five-year period because a second choir will include girls and because he has received about sixty letters requesting him to stay on.

At the same time Canon Geoffrey Tarris, the precursor of the cathedral, has withdrawn from all musical activities arousing speculation that his resignation was linked to the disagreement. No one was willing yesterday to cast light on this withdrawal, beyond saying that Canon Tarris was in favour of all-male choirs.

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PARLIAMENT June 26 1984

Irresponsible to talk in terms of general strike

COAL DISPUTE

Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the Commons, sharply rebuked a Labour MP who suggested during a debate on the miners' strike that the inexorable march towards a general strike was now under way.

It is said Mr Biffen highly irresponsible to speak in terms of a general strike. Those who do so invite the suspicion that they are elements today who would like to use industrial action to secure against this Government what the ballot box failed to do.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab) had asked Mr Biffen to admit that the Government's anti-trade union laws were now proven to be completely unworkable, or that it intended to arrest all the miners and then all the railwaymen.

The inexorable march towards a general strike provoked by this Government is now under way. When London comes to a complete standstill tomorrow (Wednesday), what wiser counsel prevail in the Conservative Party than those of a dictatorial Prime Minister and the inebriated and rigid Mr MacGregor, who have provoked this between them?

Can we expect the Government will now come to the negotiating table, announce that the pit closures will stop, and discuss with the miners what we are going to do? Mr Biffen also replied that it was also highly damaging to make the kind of personal and inflammatory remarks against the chairman of the National Coal Board (Mr Ian MacGregor), that does nothing to assist the process of conciliation (the said).

The offer is still there for the National Union of Mineworkers to get round the negotiating table with the NCB. The sooner talks are resumed the better.

Mr Terry Patchett (Barnsley, East Lab): A constituent of mine seen by millions on television being viciously trounced by a policeman, was not resisting arrest. There has been loss of faith in British justice by that constituent and others at the response of the Director of Public Prosecution. Is Mr Biffen prepared to condemn such police brutality?

Mr Biffen: I am willing to remind Mr Patchett that there is a police complaints procedure to which his constituent can have recourse (Labour protests and laughter). Those who jeer at my retort are part of the wider movement seeking to undermine the authority of the police.

Mr Gerald Howarth (Canterbury and Burnwood, C): It is intolerable and perhaps ironic that the travelling public is to be inconvenienced yet again by a 24 hour strike in support of the miners, many of whom are not on strike, but at work.

Will Mr Biffen remind the chairman of British Rail that this is secondary industrial action, that there is a remedy and that he should be encouraged to seek it today.

Mr Biffen: Many will have noted what Mr Howarth says about secondary picketing and it will be based on to the chairman of British Rail.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton, North, C): How does Mr Biffen react to the ugly scenes seen on television last night when two working miners were savaged by a mob. How is it possible to have catalogue of violence, intimidation and criminal acts, not a single picket has been sent to prison. Has the Government sufficiently taken on the fascist mafia of Arthur Scargill?

Mr Biffen: It is for those who use the rhetoric of working class unity and fraternity to excuse the disgraceful scenes on television concerning those two miners.

Mr Jack Dorman (Easington, Lab): It is a certain fact that the miners will not succumb to the Government in this dispute. Their determination grows day by day.

If the Prime Minister is not convinced of this, I invite her to come to my constituency and see it at first hand.

Does he not accept that the Government in these circumstances has any responsibility for the hardship caused to miners' wives and families?

Mr Biffen: I have no reason to doubt that social security arrangements are being applied equitably in the mining districts, as elsewhere.

Mr David Simms (Bury, South, C): In recent elections in the Nottinghamshire coalfield for the NUM, those who want work have kicked out of office those who want to strike, including the brother of Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab).

Is that not the real reason why that so-called right for the people has failed to follow the Churchillian maxim: "Trust the people"?

Mr Biffen: I am sure that we can make our own judgments and inferences but one thing is clear, the central feature of the dispute is that it divides mining community from mining community. That is part of the explanation of the frustrated bitterness shown by Mr Arthur Scargill and his supporters.

Mr Biffen: I am sure that we can make our own judgments and inferences but one thing is clear, the central feature of the dispute is that it divides mining community from mining community. That is part of the explanation of the frustrated bitterness shown by Mr Arthur Scargill and his supporters.

Biffen: Disgraceful scenes on television

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): At the Bolsover elections, five of the miners out of eight who have been on strike were re-elected. So they have a majority. The NUM secretary of Welbeck, who has been on strike since day one, was re-elected, and as for my brother, he has been nominated by Nottinghamshire NUM as the potential candidate for Sherwood division, constituency currently held by a Tory (Conservative cheers) and after the next election, two Skinners will be sitting here instead of one. (laughter)

Mr Biffen: I am not sure whether my immediate reaction is that it pleases the Leader of the Opposition, but by God it pleases me. (Laughter). I should like to pay respect to the family contribution which will secure that Sherwood will remain a Tory seat.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Select Committee on Home Affairs report: NUM as a potential candidate for Sherwood division, constituency currently held by a Tory (Conservative cheers) and after the next election, two Skinners will be sitting here instead of one. (laughter)

Lords (2.30): Debate on civil aviation. Video Recordings Bill, third reading.

Stop and search in uniform

POLICE BILL

By two votes the Government suffered a defeat on the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill when an Opposition amendment that police officers carrying out stop and search duties should be in uniform was carried by 121 votes to 119 during the committee stage in the House of Lords.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, former Lord Chancellor, moving the amendment, said the clause gave power to a police constable to stop and search anyone anywhere at any time if he had reasonable grounds for suspecting he would find stolen articles.

Those were considerable powers and statistics showed that last year in London alone there had been a million instances of stop and search. Projecting that throughout the country, millions of people would be affected.

As the Bill stood, it would be a plain clothed citizen approaching another citizen at night on his lawful passage, and stopping him and interfering with his free passage. That would create a state of immediate confrontation.

The amendment would mean the officer approaching would be in uniform so it would be apparent straight away he had lawful reason for stopping and questioning another citizen.

Added to the danger of confrontation created by the action of a plain clothed officer, there would be a state of apprehension because of the number of muggings in city centres. That fear would be avoided by the amendment.

Lord Plant (Lab), who represents the Police Federation, said he had discussed the issue with the federation and they were bitterly opposed to the amendment because a CID officer, who would obviously not be in uniform, would not be able to carry out stop and search. That was vital.

Whose side are we on (he said) - the side of the police, the public or the criminal? We have to be clear at the outset whose side we are on.

It would not be in the interests of the public to carry the amendment but it would be in the interests of the criminal. There was no need for apprehension by ordinary law-abiding citizens.

Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, said he could imagine the feelings of an innocent person when he was accosted by an individual in plain clothes and told he was going to be searched.

It suggested the need for an officer to produce his warrant card and to explain the reason for his conduct.

On the whole I do not favour the amendment (he said). The safeguards provided later in the Bill by the individual having to justify himself and produce a warrant card and explain what it is he wants, is just sufficient safeguard to warrant the Bill going forward as it is.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said a later Government amendment would provide a power and a duty on the Secretary of State to create a code of conduct for officers carrying out stop and search duties.

The Government was sympathetic to the anxieties that had been raised and recognized the dangers that had been mentioned. But they believe there was sufficient control provided in the Bill to overcome those anxieties. The amendment would weaken the position.

The code of practice being proposed would be enforceable under the disciplinary code.

If officers had to be in uniform it would inhibit CID officers, who did not wear uniform, from carrying out stop and search operations, which were an important part of their duties. The Bill as it stood provided sufficient balance.

Later, Lord Gifford (Lab) moved an amendment which would prevent the police from searching for offensive weapons. He said such new powers would need far more justification, were unnecessary and would cause conflict.

The amendment was withdrawn after debate.



Denning: Sufficient safeguards in the Bill

Variable tests for rate capping

RATES BILL

An accusation against the Government that it intended to continue designating local authorities for rate capping year after year came in the Commons as MPs discussed Lords amendments to the Rates Bill which gives the Government power to limit rates increases by what it considers to be high spending authorities.

Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the Environment, made the charge after Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, moved the first of a group of Lords amendments to allow the Government to apply separate criteria to the selection of authorities for rate limitation if those authorities had been selected for limitation in the previous year.

The first Lords amendment was carried by 243 votes to 188 - Government majority 55, and a related amendment was carried by 244 to 190 - Government majority, 54.

Mr Jenkin said that in the first year at least he expected to have regard to performance against spending targets. He could not yet say exactly how he would set out the criteria.

If the same selection criteria were to be used in the second year as had been used in the first year, many authorities selected in year one would find themselves automatically repeating selection a second time because they had met the criteria of having shown restraint in their spending.

But that would be contrary to common sense. They may be spending excessively by any reasonable test, certainly spending high as compared with other comparable authorities.

They might be capable of making substantial further economies if given the time. The performance in relation to the target would have resulted from the rate and not from any change of heart.

This would not necessarily reflect any credit on the authority and would not say anything about their future spending. There might be no sensible ground for refusing to select an authority in the second year in such circumstances.

So the Government must have power to have separate principles for these authorities.

It was impossible at this stage to say clearly how the power would be used.

used. It might be possible for authorities to use accounting devices to make short-term improvements in their spending performance, and the Government wanted to be sure that any alternative criteria did not give scope for such manipulations.

Dr J Cunningham said the amendments were disturbing because Mr Jenkin was further widening his powers of control over democratically-elected local authorities. The minister wanted the authority to go on designating a year after year and to tailor the criteria to be used to suit his own purposes and to change it time after time.

This (he said) is really Big Brother in action. I think the amendments stink.

Mr John Cartwright (Woolwich, SE), said the amendments made the mesh of the Secretary of State's net a good deal finer. A local authority could have year after year of rate capping to which the Secretary of State would be moving the finishing post line after time.

Mr Jenkin said that nothing would entitle him to decide the criteria so as to keep out Conservative authorities and cap Labour authorities.

prejudice that might arise for the individual concerned, the Speaker should consider the matter afresh.

The Speaker: It is a departmental inquiry. It is not before the court. It is before the courts it would be a different matter.

Mr Peter Shore, Opposition spokesman on Commons affairs, said he believed there was not a proper distinction to be made between a court of law and a tribunal appointed to carry out the same function as a court of law. The tribunal was just as capable of being prejudiced as a court of law and the Speaker was duty bound to give a view.

The Speaker: The sub judice resolutions passed on July 27, 1983 specifically refer to matters which are awaiting or are under adjudication in a civil court and say these should not be referred to. This is a departmental inquiry.

I am sure the Government chief whip (Mr John Wakeham), who is in the Chamber, will have heard what has been said.

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I am sure the Government chief whip (Mr John Wakeham), who is in the Chamber, will have heard what has been said.

Protests at minister's comment

TRAIN CRASH

Labour MPs complained to the Speaker that remarks made by Mr David Mitchell, Under-Secretary of State for Transport, about the likely cause of the recent railway accident at Merthyr, which resulted in a private notice question on the subject in the Commons yesterday, were in breach of the House's sub judice rules and could prejudice the inquiry now under way.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) said this was a departmental inquiry and he was responsible for ruling on sub judice matters only in relation to cases awaiting adjudication in a court.

On Monday Mr Mitchell had said: "The cause of the accident seems likely to have been excessive speed on entering the curve".

The matter was raised on a point of order by Mr Roland Hayes (Houghton and Washington, Lab) who said Mr Mitchell should withdraw his outrageous remarks as it was going to be difficult to have a

free, fair and independent inquiry because the minister had pre-judged the outcome.

Mr John Ryman (Blyth Valley, Lab) said the accident occurred within a few miles of his constituency. He believed there had been a breach of the sub judice rule. The rules of the House prevented comment by ministers on matters which were sub judice.

The allegation that the cause of the accident was excessive speed inhibited the inspector conducting the inquiry. The minister had made the whole point of the inquiry useless.

Mr John Home Robertson (East Lothian, Lab) said the train driver was one of his constituents. He implored the Speaker to do whatever he could to protect individual citizens from the type of indiscretion which appeared to have been made.

Mr Michael Foot (Blaenau Gwent, Lab) said the question of whether the sub judice rule had been breached was a question for the Speaker. In the light of representations made today and the

Revised Trident cost coming next spring

DEFENCE

Britain had secured from the United States an agreement that British companies would be free in many cases to tender for part of the Trident programme, which was 43 per cent American procured, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said during Commons questions.

Mr Ernest Roberts (Hackney North and Stoke Newington, Lab) had asked if Mr Heseltine was happy that only £4.6m of the actual contracts for Trident would go to British companies.

Mr Heseltine said he was an important point. After mentioning the agreement with the Americans, he said an important caveat, however, was that this was an established programme, and it was relatively difficult for outside contractors to break into such an existing set of arrangements.

Earlier, Mr Heseltine had said that the estimate of the cost of Trident which he announced in March, £8,729m, was that which by convention was used for this year's re-costing of the defence programme.

The estimate (he added) will be reviewed in the context of the 1985 long term costs and I will announce the revised figure to Parliament next spring. Since I made my announcement in March there have been movements in the assumptions in both directions.

Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore, Lab) said the Select Committee on Defence had a more realistic estimate of about £9,400m.

Does he think (he added) that effective space-based anti-ballistic missile systems could negate what we have in mind to do with Trident?

Mr Heseltine: That space-based system is very much a research project and nobody knows if it is technically feasible or will ever be serviceable. We cannot base a defence strategy on that hypothesis.

The select committee had considered the changing exchange rates. But they could not know the exchange rate at the time of the Trident programme.

Mr Kevin McManus, an Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, said the select committee had said that if the Star Wars concept took place, and it looked as if it would, it would negate the need and purpose of Trident.

At what point of the development of Trident would Mr Heseltine have decided to go ahead or not? Mr Heseltine: The Government has taken a decision to go ahead with Trident and we are committed to it. We are spending money on it and intend to see the policy through.

We have now had the nuclear deterrent (he said later) for nearly four decades and have lived in peace. The coincidence does not escape any independent observer of the scene.

Mr Dennis Davies, an Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, told the Select Committee a few weeks ago that neither side would contemplate using nuclear weapons in any rational judgment because of their horrendous nature.

If he accepts that he is a rational man, as I am sure he is, does that mean that as a rational man he would not contemplate the use of Trident or any other nuclear weapon? If that is the case, what does that do to the Government's theory of deterrence?

Mr Heseltine: I am as rational as members of the previous Labour Government, but that seems a pitfall into which I did not want to leap. No responsible Secretary of State would spell out in advance the hypothetical circumstances in which the nuclear deterrent would be put to use.

The whole purpose is to deter and in that it has been extraordinarily successful.

Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, also told the Commons that there would not be any change in targeting policy or strategy of the United Kingdom's strategic forces as a result of the acquisition of Trident.

He said during questions that the Government had made clear in the open Government document *The Current UK Strategic Nuclear Deterrent Force* that the British missile systems could negate what we have in mind to do with Trident.

That concept (he said) will remain the basis of our approach when Trident enters service.

Mr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East, Lib): The Trident 2, DS, unlike Polaris, is capable of destroying Soviet missiles in their silos. That might not be the purpose of the British Government but it is destabilizing.

Mr Heseltine: I wish Labour MPs, before talking us about destabilizing, spend more time concentrating on the threat we face from the Soviet Union.

Questions by Labour on Americans

The arrangements for basing American Poseidon submarines at Holy Loch have not been changed but are kept under constant review in relation to operational needs, Mr John Stankey, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said in the Commons.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) asked: Will the minister give an absolute guarantee that none of these Poseidon submarines will be either modified in any way or retrofitted in order to carry Trident missiles and be based at Holy Loch or anywhere else in this country?

Mr Stankey: I know of no proposal to do so. If the United States had any proposal they would, of course, put it to us.

Later in defence questions, Mr Stankey was asked repeatedly by Labour MPs about the presence of American military units in Britain and the powers of their commanders.

The spirit and tenure of many of the questions of Labour MPs (he said), is hardly encouraging our American allies to continue their present level of presence in this country.

Wide support for Dartmoor Bill

ENVIRONMENT

The Dartmoor Commons Bill set out to improve management of the grazing, while guaranteeing the traditional commoners' rights and allowing access to walkers and horse riders, Mr Anthony Steen (South Hants, C) said during its second reading debate in the Commons.

He added that the commons suffered from massive overgrazing at the edges and massive undergrazing at the centres.

The Bill would deal with the management and welfare of the animals grazing on the commons. It would also set up a Commons' Council to oversee commoners' rights.

A Commons' Commissioner was at present determining the ownership of commoners' rights and registration, although a further commissioner was needed to help with the process.

Each commoner, under the Bill, would pay 30p per animal towards the cost of the council.

The public would have the right to walk or horse ride over the commons. In the 1980 Bill only walkers' rights were included. The National Parks Authority would have the power to regulate which tracks were used by riders, in consultation with the horse riding interests.

The Duchy of Cornwall owned about 50 per cent of the commons and had agreed recently that walkers and riders should have a statutory right of access to the land.

The National Parks Authority could restrict access in order to protect ancient monuments or young trees.

The Bill gave the Commons' Council power to plant clumps of trees, but they would have to be indigenous - hawthorn, ash or oak. They would be sited to give animals protection during the winter months. Environmentalists had expressed concern at the prospect of tree clumps springing up all over the moor. But the council would have to pay for the trees, and the prospect

the livestock industry and wildlife on the moor.

Mr Peter Mills (West Devon, and Torridge, C) said the Dartmoor Bill was in his constituency. The need for the Bill was obvious, particularly for those living and working in the area. Some control in these modern times was necessary. It was wrong to condemn Dartmoor farmers as a whole. Only a small minority made things unpleasant for the rest. Most farmers were hard working and cared about their stock.

Mr Ian Gaw, Minister for Housing and Conservation, said it had been a difficult task to reconcile the different interests, but he believed this Bill had achieved the right balance and had a wider measure of support than its predecessor.

The Commons Land Forum hoped to report in the latter part of next year and this might lead to another Bill on common land, but the present Bill should not be delayed because of this.

The Bill was read a second time.

Schools told to lock solvents away from glue-sniffers

By Colin Hughes

Up to one in ten teenagers may have tried glue-sniffing, the Government warned schools yesterday.

Teachers are told in a Department of Education and Science safety bulletin to ensure that solvents are locked away and to keep a close check on how much is handed out and returned during lessons.

Glue-sniffing, the department says, is more widespread than is generally believed and is not confined to inner cities. Children of all age groups and social classes try it, with boys outnumbering girls by three to one.

The 10 per cent of children aged between 12 and 17 who the

department says may have tried glue-sniffing include those who have used solvents only once or twice.

Chemistry laboratories and domestic science buildings should have locked cupboards for storing solvents, and, along with typewriter correction fluid in secretarial lessons, should be counted when handed out.

Each school should have a policy on dealing with solvent abuse. Although most schools avoid discussion of glue-sniffing in their health education programmes because it might encourage experiments, the department recommends strategies for health education if it is

a serious problem in the school.

More generally, the department suggests dealing with glue-sniffers individually and bringing parents in at the start.

Teachers are also advised to notice symptoms such as reddened, watery eyes, a runny nose, mouth rashes, irritable coughs, slurred speech, loss of concentration and appetite and poor work and attendance. The bulletin says that concern has deepened after a series of deaths among young people in recent years. They usually arise from accidents when intoxicated, causing suffocation, damage to lungs, inhalation of vomit, or acute heart irregularity.

Stringfellow loses fight over chip name

The night-club owner, Mr Peter Stringfellow, yesterday lost an attempt in the court of Appeal to stop a chip from being given his name.

He has fought for more than a year to prevent McCain's, a company which makes oven-ready chips, from calling its new product Stringfellow.

Last December, a High Court judge banned McCain's from using the name.

But the Court of Appeal yesterday allowed McCain's appeal against the decision, ordered Mr Stringfellow to pay the legal costs, and refused him leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Lord Justice Slade, sitting with Lord Justice O'Connor and Lord Justice Stephenson, said he did not think the use of the name was likely to mislead the public, who were familiar with the name of Mr Peter Stringfellow or his club, into thinking there was any association



"La Toilette de Venus", on display at Manchester City Art Gallery.

A voluptuous exhibition of Bouchers

The first exhibition in Britain of the work of Francois Boucher, voluptuous court painter to Louis XV of France, was opened at the Manchester City Art Gallery yesterday by the French ambassador, M Emmanuel de Margerie (our Sale Room Correspondent writes).

With Watteau, Boucher was the towering genius of the French eighteenth century. His work is superbly represented in

the Wallace collection on London, but the National Gallery is ill supplied and his work is hardly found north of Watford.

The Boucher exhibition is a coup for Mr Tim Clifford, director of the Manchester gallery, who has borrowed all but one of the Boucher paintings owned by the Nationalmuseum in Stockholm, almost all of its drawings and a fine selection of prints.

Stockholm is exceptionally well supplied with Boucher's work because Count Tessin, the elder statesman who guided the country's fortunes in the eighteenth century, was ambassador to Paris, becoming a close friend of Boucher and his wife.

The Bouchers have been sent in return for the Turners which Manchester sent to Stockholm this year.

Mansion House tower 'would overheat'

The performance of the proposed office tower for Mansion House, in the City of London, was challenged yesterday by Professor Geoffrey Broadbent, head of Portsmouth School of Architecture (our Architecture Correspondent writes).

He told the public inquiry, in

its ninth week at Guildhall, that advocates of the design, by Mies van der Rohe, had spoken almost entirely in terms of the 21-storey, 290ft tower's appearance and symbolism, not about how it worked environmentally.

He said: "Mies was concerned with 'pure form' and really did not care in the

slightest degree about the comfort, the convenience, the well being of the building's users.

"They could fry in the summer freeze in the winter, suffer noise and every other inconvenience simply in the interests of pure form", Professor Broadbent said.

Lords have ability and will to win

The Commons chamber has been buried in a landslide and Commons' colonnades might as well be a Whitehall machine jangle, says ANTHONY BEVINS, Political Correspondent, finds that the real balance of parliamentary opposition has shifted to the Lords.

The Labour peers in the Lords have a number of distinct advantages over their colleagues in the Commons.

They are not subjected to the same constituency and conference pressures; they are not overwhelmed by the same caseload of constituents' problems; they have a leader, Lord Cledwyn, who became an MP before Mr Kinnock left primary school, and has the experience to match; and they are essentially the only solidly moderate Labour group left in the country.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher appreciates power too much to be swayed by the massed arguments of her critics. That is the essential frustration of the Commons. The moderate and highly experienced Lords coalition of Labour, Alliance, crossbench and rebel Tory peers, has forged the only effective opposition at

Havana's conciliatory gesture to Washington

Castro gives Jackson rare honour of personal airport welcome

Havana (Reuters) - President Castro of Cuba gave the black US civil rights leader, the Rev Jesse Jackson, the rare honour of a personal welcome at Havana airport - and expressed a measure of good will towards Washington.

Mr Jackson, running a distant third to Mr Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart in the race for a Democratic presidential nomination, arrived in Cuba from El Salvador on the third leg of a Central American peace mission.

Dr Castro strode forward to shake hands with a beaming Mr Jackson at the foot of the airliner steps.

Asked at a brief airport news conference why he had invited Mr Jackson to visit, Dr Castro replied: "I invited him out of our friendship with the United States. He honours us with his visit."

Asked if he would do anything during the visit to improve US-Cuban relations, Dr Castro said: "Possibly". Diplomats said his appearance at the airport was a rare honour for a non-head of state.

Before his arrival, Mr Jackson said he would appeal to Dr

Castro to free at least 20 alleged political prisoners. He said in Panama on Monday that such a gesture would be a big step towards normalizing relations with the United States.

President Reagan has accused Dr Castro of threatening peace in Central America, supporting left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador and acting as a proxy for Soviet subversion.

Mr Jackson said at the airport that the United States and Cuba "must renew their friendship and ties".

"We must talk with each other, not at each other and turn to each other, not on each other. Whatever conflicts there may have been in the past, we must forgive each other, redeem each other, respect each other and move on. We must give peace a chance."

Dr Castro in his customary green fatigues, smiled warmly at Mr Jackson when they met. They then posed for cameras, clasping hands.

They are due to hold four hours of talks today on topics ranging from Central America to the alleged Cuban political prisoners.

Jackson aides have speculated that Dr Castro might free some detainees as a result of Mr

San Salvador: Mr Jackson's peace mission to El Salvador stumbled when he met President Duarte, who made it clear he can see no magic solution to El Salvador's deep-rooted problems (John Carlin writes).

Mr Jackson arrived with a proposal for negotiations made by left-wing rebels, who are now into their fifth year of war against the government.

In meetings with Mr Jackson in Panama at the weekend, leaders of the rebels proposed talks with President Duarte aimed at a ceasefire.

But when Mr Jackson arrived in San Salvador to convey the message, President Duarte responded with circumspection.

Showing little enthusiasm for this latest in a series of recent rebel peace gestures, he said at a news conference: "I have to be very careful in taking steps towards peace".

President Duarte said he perceived a new sincerity in the rebels' tone, but made it clear he did not feel the situation was ripe yet for dialogue.



Peace mission: Mr Jackson, earlier on his Central American tour, listening to President Duarte of El Salvador.

Senate trims \$21m off aid to the contras

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The Republican-controlled Senate has bowed to political reality in an election year and deleted \$21m (£15.5m) in additional aid for right-wing Nicaraguan rebels to clear the way for a Bill to increase spending for popular domestic programmes.

A Senate vote of 88-1 on Monday night stripping the Bill of the extra aid for the Nicaraguan contras was a defeat for President Reagan. He had said initially he would veto the \$1.1 billion supplementary Bill if funds for rebels fighting the left-wing Sandinista Government were deleted.

But Mr Howard Baker, the Republican Senate leader, said President Reagan had come to accept the deletion as it became apparent that if White House supporters insisted on keeping the aid to contras in the Bill they would probably lose.

The Bill includes \$100m for summer youth jobs and \$845m for child nutrition.

The House of Representatives, which has a Democrat majority, last month rejected by 241-177 the extra \$21m aid for the contras, which is channelled through the Central Intelligence Agency.

The White House spokesman, commenting on the Senate's tactical retreat, said the Administration would seek congressional action on all its Central America funding requests, but he did not say when and how.

Meanwhile, Señor Roberto DeAmbrison, the Salvadorean right-wing opposition leader, has described as "sheer garbage" reports that he may have been involved in a murder plot last month against Mr Thomas Pickering the US ambassador in El Salvador.

US and Nicaraguan envoys meet secretly in Mexico

Mexico City (NYT) - Representatives of the United States and Nicaragua met under tight security on Monday at the Mexican Pacific resort of Manzanillo, according to diplomats in the region.

The delegations, led by Mr Harry Shlaudeman, President Reagan's special envoy to Central America, and Señor Victor Hugo Tinoco, a Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister, were expected to continue meeting yesterday if there were any signs of progress.

There was no official word on what was being discussed.

Mexico's Foreign Ministry said on Monday that Señor Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, the Foreign Minister was on hand to give a cordial welcome to the officials and then returned to Mexico City.

The State Department in Washington and the US Embassy in Mexico City declined to comment on the meetings.

The Nicaraguan Embassy here said there was no one present who could answer questions.

The Reagan Administration has previously demanded that Nicaragua should stop what it describes as "the export of revolution" to El Salvador, remove its Cuban and Soviet military advisers, reduce its military strength so that it is more in line with that of other countries in the region and honour its commitments on human rights.

The Nicaraguans have called for an end to US support for the Nicaraguan "contras" trying to overthrow the Sandinista Government, as well as an end to the military manoeuvres it has sponsored in the area.

A strict official silence was being maintained over the current round of meetings, although Mexican reporters said they had seen Mr Shlaudeman disembarking from an aircraft at the Pacific resort on Sunday.

Mr Harry Bergold, the US ambassador to Nicaragua, was reported by official sources to have been in Manzanillo on Monday.

MADRID: Leaders of Nicaragua's opposition said here yesterday that "elections would be a farce in Nicaragua in present circumstances" (Harry Debelius writes).

At a news conference Señor Enrique Bolanos, the president of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise in Nicaragua, invited comparison of the Sandinista Government's present electoral law and the text of the ousted Somoza dictatorship's electoral law. "Obviously, the Sandinista law is even worse than Somoza's",

Clashes mar opening of Zimbabwe Parliament

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Ugly scenes marked the opening of the Zimbabwe Parliament's fifth session here yesterday when supporters of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party turned on members of the minority parties who booed the arrival of the Prime Minister and President Canaan Banana.

Police broke up the disturbances, the first in the capital since rising political tension set off factional clashes two weeks ago in the Midlands region in which at least eight died and several demonstrators were beaten up.

About 50 supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party and the United African National Council (UANC) chose the opening of the last parliamentary session before next year's election for a rare public display of disaffection with the Government. Placards protested at food shortages and the detention without trial of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the UANC leader, and senior Zapu officials.

The violence started soon after President Banana followed Mr Mugabe into the house of Assembly. UANC and Zapu supporters were singled out by the crowd and at least eight were beaten before they were removed by police. An eyewitness said he saw police reservists punch an elderly man wearing a UANC T-shirt after he had already been beaten.

Since the weekend the Government has urged restraint on its supporters from making attacks on minority party members and their property. But in the lead-up to the crucial Zanu (PF) congress in August and the election, further factional violence seems inevitable.

In his address, President Banana promised a crackdown on corruption.

Mediator's plan for shorter working week may end strike

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The mediator in the West German metalworkers' strike over shorter working hours has proposed a 38½-hour working week with no pay penalties, to take effect from April.

Herr Georg Leber told a press conference yesterday in Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart, that he had recommended that workers should at the same time be given a 3.9 per cent wage increase to make up for loss of income because of the shorter week, plus a 2 per cent general pay rise for the metal industry.

Herr Leber's statements followed a 21-hour meeting of the arbitration commission, on which both sides in the 45-day conflict are represented. He said that the one and a half hour cut in the current 40-hour week should operate for 18 months, until the end of September, 1986.

Leaders of the employers' association, Gesamtmetall, and the IG Metall trade union yesterday declined to make any immediate comment on the proposal. The arbitration commission was due to have further talks. But if Herr Leber's recommendations, including an early ballot of IG Metall members, are accepted by both sides, the strike could be over by the end of this week.

Herr Leber also proposed that metalworkers should receive a 3.3 per cent wage increase from July 1 this year, plus a special settlement payment of about £62.

Freedom asserted: A Soviet attempt to curtail adverse comment by the ILO Freedom of Association Committee - which assesses countries' compliance with international labour conventions - fizzled out at the International Labour Conference which yesterday ended a three-week annual session (writes Alan McGregor from Geneva).

Envoy visits arrested Britons in Tripoli

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Vice-Consul in Tripoli has been allowed to see five of the six Britons who have been detained in Libya for up to 10 weeks. But there is still no prospect of their early release, and no explanation of why they have been held for so long without being charged.

Mr George Anderson, who heads the two-men British interests section which is all that remains of the British Embassy since relations were severed two months ago, has reported that the five men are being kept in two government buildings in Tripoli.

They all told him they were being well fed, had access to medical facilities and had not been physically ill-treated since their arrest.

Now Britain is pressing for access to the sixth man, named as John Campbell. Sources believe he was omitted only because of an "oversight" by the Libyan authorities.

Consular access was finally granted one week after the latest appeal by the Italian Ambassador in Tripoli to the Libyan Foreign Minister Dr Ali Treiki.

Italy has been representing Britain since April.

Opposition orders silent protest in Uruguay

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

A coalition of opposition groups is organizing a general strike in Uruguay to mark the eleventh anniversary of military rule and to demand "democracy, liberty and elections without restrictions".

Uruguayans are being asked by the organizers to remain indoors all day. The "civil strike" is expected to paralyse the country, even though it has been declared illegal by the Government.

It comes after a week of demonstrations designed to intensify pressure on the military to release the leader of the Blanco party, Señor Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, and to lift restrictions on the general elections.

On Monday a "noise protest" was rated a "complete success" by opposition sources. People were told to honk car horns, beat tin cans and turn up the volume of radios.

Amnesty reports execution of 1,699 last year

By Our Foreign Staff

At least 1,699 people were executed in 39 countries last year. Amnesty International said yesterday in a statement unveiling the latest statistics.

Appealing for abolition of the penalty, which it described as "the ultimate cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment", Amnesty said its figures represented only known cases. It feared that the real total could be far higher.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS



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Mitterrand takes summit guests on tour of his European dream world

From Ian Murray, Fontainebleau

Fitzgerald to see Thatcher

The decision to hold an Anglo-Irish summit, probably in Dublin, later this year met a predictable response in Northern Ireland. The Rev Ian Paisley warned that if any steps were taken along lines proposed in the New Ireland Forum Report there would be resistance from Unionists.

did not take long, and recalled the impasse reached in Brussels and the behind-the-scenes work done since to narrow the gap.

Then he suggested a simplified scheme giving Britain an automatic rebate plus a percentage of other payments. The suggestion was very unattractive to Mrs Thatcher and she showed signs of leading the discussion into a logjam.

It was suggested that the summit was no fit place for such a subject. Foreign ministers were invited to discuss it over dinner. The summit then had the chance to give a good airing to the problems of enlargement to include Spain and Portugal and to agree that the target date for finishing negotiations had slipped from September 30 to October 31.

Off they went into the forest for dinner, still terribly informal and relaxed. The Foreign Ministers obviously did not want to spoil their good meal with the indigestible budget problem.

The French President led his

guests on a conducted tour of his European dream world. He spoke of a Europe without customs barriers, flying a flag to which its citizens sang a European anthem and for service to which they were awarded European honours. They would cheer for European sports teams, watch a European television channel, and listen to a European radio service.

After dinner the ministers turned with no great relish to the budget problem. They were agreeing amicably enough to differ when President Mitterrand strolled in. He was unworried when he learnt that nothing was moving. It did not really matter that much, he assured them. They might have another look at it in the morning.

But during the night the French and British began exchanging more ideas. The British signalled that they were prepared to accept a straight percentage offer provided the figure was high enough and provided some recognition was made of its ability to pay.

In the morning the European family lined up in the *Cour des Adieux* of the Chateau for a photograph. The real negotiation was at last to begin.

Ideas flew in from all sides as each country tried to devise a scheme to lessen the inevitable national consequences of any settlement.

Finally, Mrs Thatcher, it was said, had made a concession. From then on it was downhill to a settlement.

Leading article, Page 11



Party peacemakers: Senator Edward Kennedy, who announced yesterday's meeting, with Mr Mondale

Mondale and Hart agree to truce over breakfast

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart, bitter rivals during the past four months of Democratic Party primary campaigning, yesterday shook hands and made up in an attempt to ensure a peaceful nominating convention in San Francisco next month and a united front against President Reagan in the November elections.

Although their breakfast meeting in New York was said to have concentrated on working out the mechanics of a compromise agreement on the diverse issue of "talented delegates" and not to have dealt with the question of the vice-presidency, there was growing speculation that Mr Mondale may decide for the sake of party unity to ask Senator Hart to be his running mate.

Senator Hart reiterated after the meeting that he would continue his quest for the

Democratic presidential nomination. "The best contribution I can make is to offer my candidacy as a vehicle for people who otherwise might not participate (in the election)", he said, referring to the large numbers of voters in New England and the West who had supported his candidacy.

However, Hart aides said there was now near-unanimous agreement among his principal advisers that the Colorado senator should accept the vice-presidency on a Mondale ticket if it was offered.

The meeting, arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts who belatedly endorsed Mr Mondale on Monday, took place in the Upper East Side house of Mr Arthur Krim, an industrialist, film producer and Mondale fund-raiser.

It was the first time the two rivals for the Democratic nomination had met privately since Senator Hart's stunning upset victory in the New Hampshire primary.

A beaming Mr Mondale,

Beirut gun battles put security in jeopardy

Beirut (AP) - Lebanon's newly formed Military Council held a second discussion yesterday of a security plan to restore peace to the capital as fresh fighting flared.

Militias exchanged sporadic machine-gun fire and grenades throughout the day along the "Green Line" that divides Beirut into Christian and Muslim halves. The fighting came after overnight gun battles in the hills east of the capital and in the suburbs of the city.

Police said four people were killed and 16 others wounded in the overnight shooting, which tapered to intermittent clashes yesterday.

The fighting broke out shortly after General Michel Aoun took over command of the Lebanese Army from General Ibrahim Tannous on Monday. Mr Rashid Karami's coalition government intended the change of commanders to bolster a plan to end fighting by warring militias in Beirut.

Meanwhile, Mr John DeFrate, the director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, disclosed that two of its officials - one British, the other Irish - left Lebanon after a letter was found threatening their lives. The agency served warning that further problems could force it to close its Beirut operations.

The letter was signed "Palestinians' friends", he said. The UN agency is in charge of coordinating relief activities for Palestinian refugees.

The security plan being discussed by the council, which includes one senior officer from each of Lebanon's main religious sects, call for the deployment of selected Army units to eliminate the demarcation line, reunite the capital and end the reign of militias.

There was no official comment on the progress of the deliberations of the Military Council. But Army sources said the atmosphere was "very positive".

Mr Marwan Hamadeh, a senior aide to Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, said yesterday that he was optimistic that the security plan, agreed upon at last Saturday's meeting of the coalition Cabinet, would restore normalcy to Beirut.

Former President Camille Chamoun, a Maronite Catholic member of the Cabinet, also expressed optimism. "If we all stick to our commitments and facilitate the implementation of the plan, then Lebanon will enter a new era of eternal peace", he said.

Tasmania to be paid £160m for halting dam

Hobart (Reuters) - Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, yesterday signed an agreement worth about £160m to compensate Tasmania for the halting of a dam project in one of the world's most beautiful wildernesses.

A court last year ruled against plans by Tasmania's Conservative government to build the hydro-electric dam which would have flooded a rain forest, rare plants and caves which housed Aboriginals 20,000 years ago.

The scheme was bitterly opposed by both the federal Labour Government and thousands of conservationists. The issue was taken to court after Tasmania refused to stop work, saying that it needed the dam for cheap electricity to attract industry and create jobs.

Bolivian troops seize barracks

Cochabamba (Reuters) - Rebel Bolivian Army officers, demanding the removal of their commander-in-chief, occupied their barracks here in an open challenge to the left-wing Government.

More than 100 officers, including colonels and majors studying at the higher military school, last week accused General Simon Siles of promoting officers once linked to a left-wing military government in the early 1970s.

Jakarta expels correspondent

Jakarta - Indonesia has in effect expelled the United Press International correspondent, Miss Isabelle Reckeweg, by refusing to extend her visa.

Miss Reckeweg, aged 34, has covered Indonesia for UPI for six years, and is president of the Jakarta foreign correspondents' association. She has come under government pressure since UPI published stories of a troop build-up in East Timor last October.

Oil the killer

Madrid - International medical experts, sponsored by the World Health Organization, have confirmed that adulterated cooking oil was responsible for the illness which killed 350 people in Spain. Although the exact toxic agent has still to be identified they dismissed a Spanish doctor's theory of other causes, reported last month.

Island disrupted

Plymouth, Montserrat (Reuters) - The Governor of the British Caribbean colony of Montserrat has declared a state of emergency after strikes by public employees over pay severely disrupted water and electricity supplies.

Crash kills six

Bologna (AP) - Six people, including three members of the same family, were killed when two cars caught fire after a chain collision on the autostrada north of the central Italian city. The dead included a mother, her child and a grandmother.

Clash at mine

Johannesburg - One black mine worker was killed and four others injured in rioting and clashes with police at the Coronation Colliery near the Natal town of Vryheid. A police spokesman said that a number of vehicles had been stoned and damaged on a main road near the colliery.

Moroccan toll

Algiers (AFP) - Polisario guerrillas killed 43 Moroccan soldiers in two attacks at Ratmi and Aradit at the weekend, the Saharan nationalist group announced here.

Medfly threat

Miami (AP) - Workers are picking and destroying all tropical fruit from trees in a section of Miami in an effort to eradicate the source of a Mediterranean fruit-fly infestation. Four Medflies were found in a monitoring trap in a tree last week.

Fatal video

Ankara (AFP) - Turkey has banned the screening of videotapes in buses after a bus driver tried to censor a love scene in a videotape while behind the wheel. Seventeen people died in the ensuing accident.

US court shuts file on Debategate

From Nicholas Ashford

Eight judges of the US Court of Appeals have unanimously ruled that the Attorney General, Mr William French Smith, is not required to appoint an independent counsel to investigate how members of the 1980 Reagan election campaign team obtained briefing papers from the White House.

The ruling effectively brings to a close a potential scandal, known as "Debategate" which the Democratic Party hoped to use against President Reagan.

The decision came five days after the court had reversed a ruling made last month by Judge Harold Greene of the US district court that the Attorney General should appoint a special counsel.

Royal tour puts Turner on spot

From John Best, Ottawa

Mr John Turner, who takes office on Saturday as Canada's new Prime Minister, has a problem: how to plan a federal election and a full-scale royal visit.

He is under intense pressure from leading Liberals to take advantage of the publicity generated by his victory in the recent party leadership convention and call a quick election.

That is what Mr Pierre Trudeau, the present Prime Minister, did when he became party leader 16 years ago - with spectacular results.

The rub is that the Queen and Prince Philip are due to visit New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba between July 14 and 27, and a royal tour and summer election do not go well together.

A spokesman for Buckingham Palace said earlier this month that the Queen would "not be in Canada during an election campaign". The reason, it is understood here, is the fear that she might not be able to avoid being drawn into the campaign.

Yes Mr Turner will have to call an election before the royal visit if he hopes to have the campaign finished before the Pope arrives for a 10-day visit on September 9. (Organizers of the papal tour are themselves anxious that the Pope should not be in Canada during an election.)

Election campaigns in Canada last a minimum of 58 days. In order to have an election, say, on September 4, it would have to be called on July 8.

Rebels burn houses in Afghanistan

The Afghan *mujahideen* with the help of civilians have burnt five houses of people who they claim had deceived the resistance movement and were assisting the Karmal Administration, according to the rebel press agency, Agency Afghan Press.

In accordance with tribal traditions, women and children were allowed to vacate the houses in Ghani Kheil, before the burning. The male members of these families had left. In the same operation the *mujahideen* wiped out a military post set up for the security for these houses, killed three soldiers and seized a sizable quantity of arms.

The same sources also claim that on the same day the *mujahideen* ambushed a mobile contingent and destroyed a tank on the Jalalabad-Torkham highway.

Hawke aides help Labour fight snap poll

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

The leaders of the principal parties have avoided personality politics in launching their campaigns for the snap election on July 14.

Sir Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, said the Labour Party was exposed through its trade union connections to the influences of the far left.

Labour's approach seems modelled on the electoral success of the Hawke Government in Australia.

David Irving arrested in Austria

Vienna (Reuters) - The right-wing historian, Mr David Irving, was arrested in Vienna yesterday and is to be deported from Austria, police said.

He was detained at lunch time at the Café Landmann, a regular venue for press conferences, as he arrived to give a lecture on Hitler's former deputy as party leader, Rudolf Hess, a police spokesman said.

Hess, who flew to England in 1941 on an abortive peace mission, recently passed his ninetieth birthday in Berlin's Spandau jail amid controversy over his continued incarceration.

Mr Irving, whose writings sympathize with the Nazi role in history and deny many of the war crimes attributed to the Nazi regime, has, on suspicion of neo-Nazi activity, now been relieved of his right to visit Austria, a police spokesman said.



Mr Irving: Talk on Hitler halted

Another paean of praise for Andropov Rivals pursue Kremlin struggle

From Richard Owen, Moscow

In the move in the continuing power struggle between President Chernenko and the followers of the late President Andropov, a leading party journal has praised Mr Andropov's commitment to collective leadership and emphasized that he was admired by his successor. Observers said the move could be seen either as an attempt to gloss over the differences between the two factions or to identify the Chernenko leadership with the Andropov legacy in order to prevent it being jettisoned.

Informed observers have said that Mr Chernenko, who is 72, rules together with other members of the "Old Guard" but faces a continuing struggle for the eventual succession, with members of the Politburo younger generation, jostling for power. Some blame Moscow's static policies on "East-West relations and other issues on the political stalemate in the Kremlin."

Two weeks ago *Pravda* published a highly unusual eulogy of Mr Andropov, marking what would have been his seventieth birthday. The tribute was seen as part of an attempt by the late leader's youthful

protégés, headed by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, aged 53, to keep the Andropov legacy of administrative and economic reform alive.

The latest issue of *Kommunist*, the party's theoretical journal, also carries an article praising Mr Andropov, who died in February, as an "outstanding politician and statesman". The article said Mr Andropov had done a great deal to "imprint in our social life much that is novel and useful".

Kommunist singled out Mr Andropov's efforts to speed up economic growth, strengthen work discipline and "enhance the responsibility of the workers" - Andropov themes which have been quietly dropped under Mr Chernenko.

Kommunist praised Mr Andropov's energy, his use of "the creative initiative of the masses" and his campaign against corruption, bribe-taking, embezzlement and red tape. The Andropov era had led to "positive shifts" in the Soviet economy, *Kommunist* noted, and had promoted the prestige of Soviet socialism in the world. Informed sources said this lavish praise of Mr Andropov's

internal reforms and international standing appeared to reflect badly on Mr Chernenko. On the other hand, *Kommunist* said Mr Andropov, a former head of the KGB secret police, was a "party man to the marrow of his bones, dedicated to the principle of collective leadership".

The article pointedly recalled that when he took over in February Mr Chernenko had eulogized Mr Andropov's qualities as a politician and a man, saying they had been vividly demonstrated in his activities as party leader and President.

Further signs of the jostling for the eventual succession emerged during recent visits to Moscow by President Mitterrand of France and Señor Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua. On both occasions Mr Geidar Aliyev, aged 60, was well to the fore.

Mr Gorbachev remains the unofficial Kremlin Number 2, but during the Mitterrand visit was relegated to the sidelines, addressing the supreme Soviet foreign affairs commission on the training of Third World students in Russia - "not in the mainstream of current Kremlin preoccupations."

Ankara cracks down on dissident intellectuals

From Rasit Gardilek, Ankara

A group of leading Turkish intellectuals were indicted yesterday for calling for the restoration of democratic liberties in a petition submitted to President Kenan Evren last May.

The intellectuals, who were among 1,260 signing the petition which triggered a reaction from President Evren, face jail sentences ranging from three to six months. They are charged with violating martial law restrictions still in force despite the restoration of democracy through general elections last November.

Ankara martial law command launched an investigation about the petitioners. The indicted included Professor Husnuogksek, a renowned cancer specialist, Mr Aziz Nesin, a humourist of international fame.

Israeli election campaign HQ set on fire

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

In the first serious charge of election violence, in Israel the Labour Alignment complained yesterday that its campaign headquarters in the Negev desert town of Mitzpeh Ramon had been set on fire on Monday.

Alignment national headquarters here said petrol and matches were found in salvaged rooms, indicating arson.

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Environment pact renewed

From Michael Binyon, Munich

Delegates from the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to renew a 1972 agreement on cooperation in environmental research which had been allowed to lapse as a result of the breakdown in East-West relations.

This was one of the concrete proposals to emerge from the international environment conferences here, which ends today.

Western delegates, including Mr William Waldegrave, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Environment, who arrived yesterday have wel-

comed the Soviet presence as an important sign that East Europe is ready for real cooperation in this field. However, they have pointed out that the apparent Soviet commitment to cut sulphur dioxide emissions by 30 per cent is not as firm as it sounded when announced on Monday by Mr Yuri Izrael, the chief Soviet delegate.

The Russians are now insisting on qualifying this by "striving to cut trans-border fluxes" by 30 per cent - a far less drastic step. The East European delegations have admitted they cannot afford many of the more expensive

proposals to fight air pollution. Mr Waldegrave said yesterday he was disappointed by negative press reaction to Britain's stance, which he said did not differ from that of many other countries.

The money would be better spent on action against a whole range of pollutants. Britain would be pressing hard at a meeting of European environment ministers at the end of this week to stick to proposed timetables for control of vehicle emissions, and would not allow slippage in the introduction of lead-free petrol. This, Mr Waldegrave thought, should give Britain a better image.

Transvaal by-elections will test white reaction to reforms

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

White voters go to the polls today in two by-elections in Transvaal, the results of which will be of interest chiefly as soundings of the strength of opposition to the new constitution due to come into effect on September 3.

The main feature of the new constitution is that the existing all-white Parliament will acquire two extra chambers, one each for mixed-race Coloureds and Indians, who will elect representatives from their own communities on segregated voters' rolls. There is no place in the new Parliament for blacks, more than 70 per cent of the population.

The by-elections are to seats in the Provincial Council. The contest attracting the most attention is in the mainly Afrikaans-speaking Potgietersrus constituency, in Transvaal's rural heartland, where the wave of right-wing reaction has been strongest.

Here the ruling National Party is trying to recover a seat it lost when the previous incumbent, who died in a car crash, defected to the break-away Conservative Party of Dr Andries Treurnicht. The CP is fighting in alliance with the even more extreme Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Afrikaner Werksbeweging.

Although the Government has been much less nervous about the right-wing threat since winning a 66 per cent endorsement of the new constitution at a whites-only referendum last November, it is still worried that by-election victories for Dr Treurnicht could encourage more defections and erode the NP's Afrikaner base.

The campaign has been bitter, with much mud-slinging. The NP had the embarrassment of being caught out in what appears to have been an attempt to misrepresent Dr Treurnicht's views by purporting to show that in his days as a government minister he had once approved the admission of a black to a white university and was thus really "soft" on blacks.

Botha to meet Swazi leaders

Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, is to hold talks in Swaziland tomorrow with Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, the Swaziland Prime Minister and leading members of the Likoqo, the supreme council of tribal elders which effectively runs the small kingdom.

Relations between Pretoria and its neighbour, which have

been generally good if not exactly warm, have recently been strained by a series of inter-related events, all of which are certain to be discussed at the talks.

First there was the dismissal earlier this month of four senior Swazi figures, including the Foreign Minister, Dr Sisey Nkumalo, who claimed he had been removed because he had initiated an inquiry into a fraud involving non-payment of customs duties which had threatened to expose alleged wrongdoing by senior members of the Likoqo.

Dr Nkumalo was accused in turn of being the ringleader in an alleged plot to seize power from the Queen Regent, Queen Ntombi.

Mr Botha expressed concern over the reasons for the dismissals and threatened that if the fraud inquiry were not pursued, South Africa might have to reconsider its membership of the Southern African Customs Union, to which Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho also belong.

Finally, there was South Africa's decision last week to shelve a plan to cede large chunks of South African Swazi and Zulu tribal territory, with their inhabitants, to Swaziland. This scheme is still supported by the Swazi ruling group.

34 Albanian separatists jailed in Yugoslavia

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

In the latest series of trials being held simultaneously in three big towns in Yugoslavia's troubled Kosovo region, 34 ethnic Albanians received sentences ranging from six months to 14 years imprisonment for conspiring against the state.

All are alleged to have belonged to various underground organisations committed to change the constitutional status of the region.

Earlier, sentences of up to 12 years were passed on 14 more Yugoslav-Albanians. The prosecutions appear to be a new drive by Belgrade against Albanian nationalists.

Since the riots of 1981, the situation has been brought under control, but the region remains potentially explosive and the call for the "Kosovo republic" continues to recruit

Legal threat to British atomic tests inquiry

From Tony Dubondis, Melbourne

A legal problem has thrown doubt on the Federal Government's intention to hold a full public inquiry into the British atomic test programme in Australia in the 1950s and 1960s.

The Attorney-General's department has told the Minister for Resources and Energy, Senator Peter Walsh, that a public inquiry, or an inquiry in which the proceedings would be made public, could be in contempt of court because five actions for damages had been filed.

Three ex-servicemen and one Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal are suing the Government over illnesses allegedly caused by the British tests. The family of another ex-servicemen who has since died, is also taking legal action.



Argentine visit: Mr Cyril Townsend, Conservative MP for Bexleyheath, left, and Mr George Foulkes, Labour MP for Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley, arriving in Buenos Aires on the first visit by British MPs to Argentina since the Falklands war.

Sakharov stepson snipes at Mitterrand trip to Russia

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

The stepson of the missing Russian dissident, Dr Andrei Sakharov, yesterday criticized President Francois Mitterrand's trip to the Soviet Union last week.

He said: "The French President should have stayed at home rather than lend credibility to the Soviet statements that the situation with Sakharov is normal."

Mr Alexei Semyonov, aged 27, was referring to indirect assurances, apparently given to the French leader before he decided to go ahead with the visit, that Dr Sakharov was alive.

Mr Semyonov told a press conference in Tokyo that President Mitterrand should have been more careful.

He is in Japan to seek Japanese Government support to press the Soviet Union for information the whereabouts of the Nobel Prize-winning physicist and his wife. They disappeared from public view early in May after Dr Sakharov began a hunger strike to press his demand for his wife, Mrs Elena Bonner, to be allowed to leave the Soviet Union for medical treatment.

Since May 6, Mr Semyonov, who left the Soviet Union under duress to live in the United States in 1978, has been frustrated in his efforts to glean any word about Dr Sakharov's condition.

Mr Semyonov said it was possible that his stepfather was being kept alive during the hunger strike by force-feeding. Semi-official statements from the Soviet Union claim that the physicist is well and "receiving his meals regularly."

Mr Semyonov said he had reason to believe that the Japanese Government would apply "quiet diplomacy"

Chile general faces trial fearlessly

From Florencia Varas, Santiago

Expressing his confidence in the outcome of the trial brought against him by the Chilean Government, General Augusto Pinochet has told *The Times* that "Pinochet made a serious mistake when he started this suit against me".

The former junta member is to appear in court this week, accused of inciting subversion. The charges stem from an interview published in a local

extending the President's mandate until 1989. If found guilty, General Pinochet cannot be sent to jail, but he can be placed under house arrest or detention.

"Pinochet", the general said, "Doesn't want to know anything about democracy or transition. He wants to stay in power with an iron hand until 1989 and then, if things are right, get himself re-elected for another term."

Philippines rebellion grows

Communist strength alarms Marcos

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Marcos said yesterday he was shocked by the growth of the communist rebellion in the Philippines and admitted for the first time that some southern towns and municipalities were under communist control.

"It is very difficult for me to admit this, but I am shocked by the manner in which they have proliferated," he said of the guerrilla troops of the New People's Army, the military wing of the outlawed Communist Party.

"Mindanao is in a state of anxiety", he said, referring to the southern island hardest hit by the 15-year-old rebellion. "There are many towns and municipalities there that are under the control of some of the subversives."

Mr Marcos had previously dismissed the communist rebellion as an "irritant", easily handled by the 200,000-strong armed forces, but this new assessment follows a seven-day tour of the region early this month by Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, the Defence Minister.

"I don't mean to alarm you", he told a seminar of members of the ruling party, "but within the leadership we are all aware there has been an increase in the strength of the Communist Party of the Philippines."

For this reason he has asked for a full accounting of all the actions and operations of the armed forces.

Mr Marcos last month put the strength of the New People's Army at 6,800 while independent estimates range as high as 10,000 to 15,000.

More than a third of all troops are stationed in Mindanao, according to military observers, but their "kill ratio" of communist rebels is low and government casualties are reported to be unacceptably high.

Mr Marcos's order for an accounting of the military's performance follows recent reports in Manila's pro-government newspapers indicating that the non-retirement of old generals has caused discontent and demoralization within the lower ranks.

Fifty of the 100 general in the armed forces are long past retirement age - including the Chief of Staff, the chief of the Philippine constabulary and the heads of the three main services.



President Marcos: Refused to retire generals.

Jayewardene seeks curb on Tamils in Britain

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka will urge Mrs Margaret Thatcher today to curb the activities of militant Tamils in Britain who, he said, were raising funds and getting arms for extremists at home.

He made the accusation at a London press conference after his state visit to Washington, where he is understood to have made a similar appeal to President Reagan.

President Jayewardene, aged 78, confirmed that his Government had hired a British company, reportedly staffed by former members of the Special Air Service, to help train troops for counter-insurgency operations.

But he had armed himself with a fresh set of proposals for the all-party conference in Sri Lanka which has been trying, so far without success, to bring an end to the communal strife between the Sinhalese and the island's 13 per cent Tamil minority.

The President, who seemed confident over his peace plan, warned the Tamil United Liberation Front that, if it did not accept it, he was prepared to let Parliament and the people decide - probably through a referendum later this year.

The militants, popularly known as the Tamil Tigers, believed in the bullet not the ballot. He would raise the whole question of international terrorism with Mrs Thatcher before dinner at Downing Street tonight.

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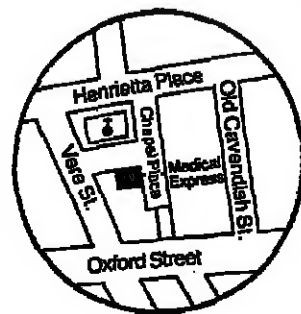
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LONDON'S FIRST WALK-IN NO-WAIT CLINIC.

SPECTRUM

High life with the upper-crust crooks

I now felt that I recognized many of the theme tunes of this culture. Some, indeed, were so familiar from interviews and discussions and late-night tittle-tattle that I could have sung along with them when the first chords were sounded. I was practically word perfect, for example, on omertà, that rather grandiloquent Italianate aria about the value of silence and the disgrace of informing, with its sad contemporary coda about the scourge of supergrass. I was equally at home with Spanish strains of macho, or rather with that particular English version "macho", where the emphasis shifted away from the sheer expression of physical strength and sexual virility towards a pride in one's ability to take "pressure", face risks, and stay cool.

At a less lofty level, I could recognize the obsession with knowing how the odds were stacked in every social situation; the delight in any scheme or game, however childish or surreal, which subverted authority; the respect granted to displays of cold-blooded violence; the insistent depiction of women as romantic sweethearts, sexual playthings or wifely accomplices; and the vision of the rest of the population as a greedy ignorant mob of "mug punters" who were simply asking to be taken.

It wasn't too difficult to maintain mental reservations about most of these attitudes. In fact, I found it mildly reassuring that my repeated exposure to them had had such little effect. I

Professional criminals have an elite which sees itself on a par with the aristocracy. John McVicar shows

Laurie Taylor how they live like lords

hadn't exactly expected to turn into a criminal as a result of my meeting so many villains and sharing so much of my social life with them. But I'd been on guard against any dramatic increase in my general level of cynicism, materialism, or tolerance of violence.

This, unfortunately, was not the end of the story. For, although I felt relatively untouched by the familiar themes of this culture, I found that I was much more easily seduced by the insistent rhythm, the specific pace of life, which accompanied them.

Some nights I could have sworn there was a competition among them to see how late it would be before anyone dared to say that they simply must go home and get some sleep. We'd be reaching some natural climax to the evening at, say, two o'clock in the morning: the wine had been finished, the kalooki game we'd been watching had wound up, the club showed every sign of closing for the night.

Just the sort of moment in normal company when one

person can be relied upon to give a small token yawn, a slight symbolic stretch of the arms, which allows another to mention home and another to pile in with "Gosh, is it two o'clock already?" and yet another to add, "Yes, have to be up early tomorrow". But no matter how hard I searched the faces around me at the Landdowne of Newmarket or Professional Artists', I could rarely find any signs of imminent departure or a slow-down in the social pace.

Like little children, Geoff and Phil and Les and John and Lennie were always wonderfully adept at finding ways to stay up later. Once one set of toys had been packed up and the way left clear, then out would come another plaything. Sometimes we merely moved clubs - there was actually a chronological sequence here - so that one went to J. Arthur's in the Fulham Road between 12 and 1, the Jacaranda in Kensington after 2 and Dino's in Notting Hill any time after that. (As this arrangement seemed to hold true when we were with different sets of villains, I often wondered whether such clubs were otherwise quite empty outside these preferred hours.) And if it wasn't "another club" which was used to keep the

evening going, then the ante might be raised, the sense of ending dispelled, by drawing upon any from a long list of stimulants. First on the menu was usually champagne. Clubs seemed to know about this late night or early morning predilection, for no sooner was the £20 note pushed across the counter than an ice-bucket with a bottle of Moët et Chandon was on its way.

After champagne came "coke". I always declined that, not out of any great moral sense, but because even in the most bohemian of clubs it meant disappearing into the lavatory for a moment with a £10 note, a razor blade, and that little precious parcel. I already felt quite clumsy enough when it came to such routine matters as ordering drinks and parking cars, not to wish to add a Woody Allen impersonation to my repertoire. On occasions there was "speed" as well. Simplicity itself. Just lick your finger, dip it in the packet, suck off the powder as though it were childhood sherbert, and you were guaranteed to be awake and buzzing for the next eight hours.

Not that these late-night sessions were exactly bohemian. The champagne and the coke and the speed, much like the lunchtime cannabis at the Horse and Groom, were given little more than perfunctory attention. There was certainly no mystery attached to any of them, no sense that they might provide the opportunity for introspection or mellow philosophical speculation. In fact, it was not considered appropriate to draw any attention to their effects: it was macho to show that you could handle internal pharmacological risks as readily as you could situational ones. The real point was that as long as champagne corks were being popped, coke snorted and speed licked, you were still awake and moving and ready for action.

Everything was expected to be sharper and that little bit quicker than among the straights. You spoke quickly, filling all the space with words. In fact, nothing so much marked out wallies (and in particular those country and northern wallies who had been typically encountered in jails around the country) than slowness of speech. Gestures were rarely casual or languid but controlled from the wrist, and chiefly used to emphasize the briskness or efficiency of the operation which was the subject of the talk. You didn't look when you could glance, and you never "faffed" around when ordering drinks, sitting down, pouring wine or lighting cigarettes. You stayed alert, moved smartly from point to point, drove fast, made snap decisions. There was a contagious frenzy about it all which could quickly become irresistible.

Every one else was left standing at the lights. It was what Mark Benny called, on the basis of his own long experience of this world back in the 1930s, "the very spirit of the underworld... not the titillating externals of booze and bawdry... but... the fierce pulse of anti-social life". The anti-social pulse was critical not

simply because it marked off villains as somehow stylistically superior to those around them, but also because it was tied in with their philosophical view of the world, with the idea that if you stayed sharp and alert, used your eyes and brain more than those around you, then you would be able to spot all myriad flaws and cracks in the surrounding social fabric and devise exact techniques for exploiting them.

This was far from being radical philosophy. Villains have no apparent political wish to usurp the "upper class". They are delighted to be able to exploit the cracks in its armour, and by so doing establish that they are equally clever at cheating.

"I'm on a par with them, brain-wise", insisted Lennie. "I'm not giving myself a gee. I know I am. That's for sure."

Sometimes the symmetry between the two groups, the upper classes and the professional criminals, was even more explicit. Geoff, the con man, was almost mathematically precise about it: "Top-class villains are about... a narrow 1 per cent of the population - maybe half a per cent - who knows, rather like the 1 per cent in the opposite direction, the real hierarchy of the establishment - the aristocracy and the royal family, that epitome of honesty and understanding."

If this social theory was going to be maintained, then it was obviously critical for villains like Geoff to separate themselves from all other criminals who regularly filled the courts and the jails and the tabloid headlines. How can I tell who's a "top-class villain" and who isn't? I asked him during one late-night session.

"You take the 1 per cent who go on robberies and never harm anybody. But the people there think they're going to be shot. They're top-class at it. They wouldn't hurt a lamb. They're actors and grafters. And that's their game."

I must have looked unconvinced. The categories didn't seem so watertight to me. "Professional robbers aren't always gentle", I ventured. "There's robbers, Laurie, top class, who if it's an old person, they won't do the tie-up. In case they have a heart attack. Never been guilty of even hurting anybody. The gun's got no bullets. You've got to understand it and be a bit more compassionate with them. Not in the same category as people who smash an old lady over the head. They're the top 1 per cent."

For Geoff and others, the worst pain of imprisonment was the fear of contamination induced by having to spend years with people with whom they felt no affinity, who fell well outside this elite percentage. "Look at me last time, Laurie. I never hurt anyone. I'm in a top-security nick with three or four murderers on each landing and dangerous people come out of Rampton or Parkhurst outhouse thing, finishing off long sentences for God knows what. They put me in with them."

In the Underworld by Laurie Taylor, published by Basil Blackwell on June 28, price £7.95



The last word: After weeks of interview, McVicar, left, and Taylor decided that they were too far apart for co-authorship

What was it that led certain people and not others into this complex and contradictory culture? I'd spent quite enough of my academic life marking essays on the causes of delinquency to make certain that I always included a question in an interview about getting started.

All of them, predictably enough, had been involved in petty delinquency of one sort or another, and then there had been an escalation.

A striking feature was the impact of the first spell of detention. Given their whole-sale involvement in delinquency of all kinds, this arrived quite late on in their careers, at least late enough to allow them to realize that it was by no means an inevitable consequence of deviance. This meant that prison, or borstal could be read as straightforward "cost", as something you had to endure as part of your style of life.

Of more immediate relevance, though, to the men I met, was the question of whether or not to try and get out after 10, 15 or 20 years at the game. This culture, unlike the occupational culture of the accountant or the school-teacher, was likely to have permeated every aspect of their personal and social family lives. I probably meant that they had never taken a normal job, never known security or respectability, and had handed over years of their actual existence to prison authorities as the prize for at least part of their relentless deviance.

It was the "cost" of prison which was raised most often when I asked for a reason for quitting. By this stage of their careers prison was beginning to hurt. Most of the men I talked to were between 35 and 45 and the prospect of

another 10 years inside was becoming difficult to face.

I knew the obvious person to talk to about "getting out". The fact that John had "done it" was a regular subject of conversation. It wasn't seen as wholly admirable - in fact there was a conspiratorial hypothesis about it which enjoyed general agreement. The argument was that the authorities - the establishment - knew that they had pushed too hard with him. His sentence had been too long for what he had done and so it was time to make amends. "Somebody" as one put it, "was fair to John". And it was this "fairness" which had convinced John it was time to stop his villainy.

It was no longer easy to talk to John himself about such a subject. There was a passive agreement between us that everything could be discussed except those matters which might bring up the question of the end of our collaboration. Not until six months after my final interview with an active villain did we eventually talk about what had happened to him since we'd first met and set off as two sociologists to examine professional crime.

We were back in Battersea again. Across the kitchen table. I asked him if he minded the cassette-recorder. "No. Why not?" "I'm sorry we couldn't agree about..." "More me than you..." "Well, it seemed that you..."

"Yeah, well, it still resonated. And I couldn't take the way you summed everything up. As though it was all just the rest of the world - universities, people in the City..."

"And I thought you were further away from it than you were."

"You can take intellectual decisions about it. I could see

it for what it was. I could. When you're young, you've got a few things going for you in crime. You've got more liberty ahead of you. But as the years go on, you get more convictions, you've got less time to play with. You've got less life. And you begin to edge a bit more. You become more unscrupulous, more treacherous. Not just you, but the people all around you. And I can see that intellectually."

"But emotionally..."

"Emotionally, it still plucked. Your emotions take a certain shape. They condition how you're going to feel in whatever circumstance. And that's what makes it hard to unshackle a criminal identity. You have to take all the emotional pressure to go back to your ways - you can't do it in one, it's not like giving up smoking or drinking where you can keep a check; you get caught up again in subtle things. You can be aggressive in so many ways you don't realize - lean on people, raise the ante. It is a bit overwhelming - crime."

"You feel you're away from it now."

"I just don't want to stay trapped in any particular mentality, any set of emotions. I don't want to be cut off from understanding by my own ego."

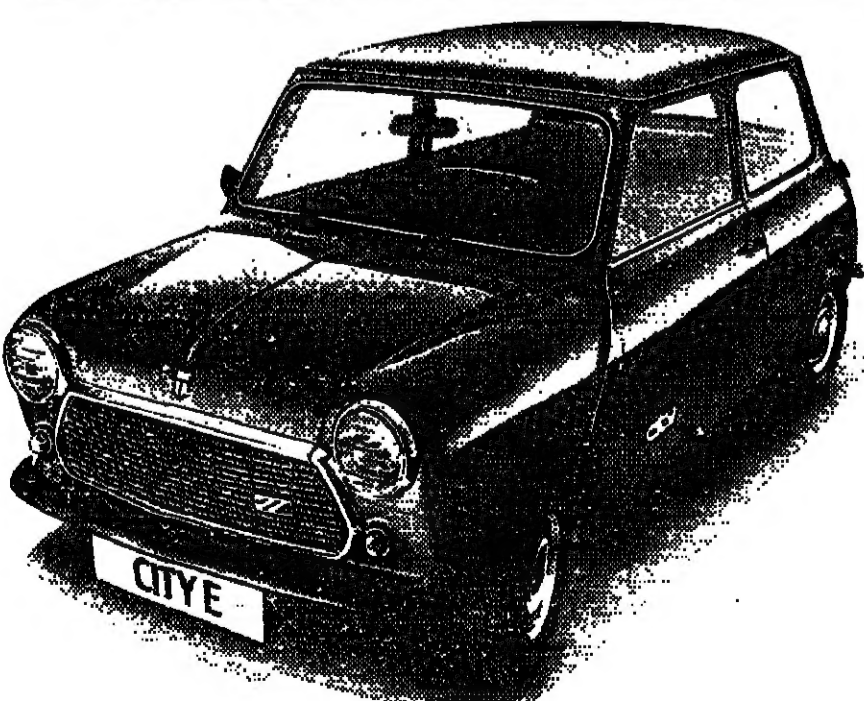
In a way I wanted to welcome him back. Assure him of the reality of the world which existed outside professional crime. But he effected his own re-entry.

"Yeah, I can't quite feel the emotional tug of it anymore. I find I've lost that. I'm an onlooker now. Like I thought I was at the beginning of all this. Like you've always been."

AUSTIN ROVER



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Reflecting the enormous upsurge of interest in travel writing, the Book Marketing Council - tireless creators of literary Top Twenties - have designated the second half of June, Travel Writing Fortnight, or some such, and issued a list of their top twenty travel books. It's a rather good list, actually, and I was especially pleased to see that no less than the under-20s are published by Eland Books, a small but beautiful firm run by John Hatt, who does not seem to know how to pick a dud travel book.

I was heartily displeased, though, to see that the list did not include what I think is

Eland's best book, *I've Mexico!* by Charles Macomb Flandrau. I think I can see why they skirted over it. The title could have been better chosen and the subject matter, living in Mexico in 1908, is not really Top Twenty stuff. The cover is a bit dull, too. Against that is the simple fact that it's probably the best travel book I have ever read.

Flandrau was a young, rich American with a sense of humour and apparently no prejudices, except against European and American uniformity,

who spent the best part of five years on a coffee plantation in Mexico, then wrote about it. He even risks a chapter on the growing of coffee, a complicated process, and such is the power of his men that I can still read the chapter as if I were coming to the end of an exciting thriller. I have never been to Mexico and have no plans to: the Mexico he describes has probably changed out of recognition. Yet I feel I know the place in 1908 as well as I know England in 1984. Here's a taste of him.

"The harpist is always drunk, and his instrument, after a night of hard work, out of tune. He appeared not long ago when I had staying with me a Boston lawyer - my only visitor so far this year."

"Isn't it horrible to eat soft-boiled eggs and toast in this pandemonium?" I called to him. "No," he answered, "it's splendid - it's just like being an Irish king. The harpist was drunker than usual that morning when he rode away with his harp in front of him on the pommel of his saddle, his son trudging along behind, and when he reached the middle of the river he fell off his horse and was nearly drowned. Later I saw what was once a harp hanging in midstream to a rock. A shattered harp clinging to a cruel rock surrounded by rushing water! I'm sure it was beautifully symbolic of something - but what?"

Strange incidents and characters come bubbling up everywhere as they did in that random quote, which was for once genuinely random - I was looking for something quite different when I found it. For a British reader the chapter on the Trawnbeighs might be the most

poignant. The Trawnbeighs were an English family he knew, poor but genteel, living in the wilds as if they were in Cheltenham, dressing for dinner even when there were no guests - and no dinner in the house. Flandrau recalls peeping into their kitchen one night before the meal and seeing, "Trawnbeigh, in a shabby but perfectly fitting dress-coat, his trousers rolled up halfway to his knees, patiently holding an umbrella over his wife's sacred dinner

gown, while she - be-banged, be-banged, be-banged - masterfully cooked out dinner on the brasero."

But it is on the Mexicans themselves, as it should be, that he is at his best, and he patiently strips away all American preconceptions till we finally find ourselves understanding the Mexican mind, and being baffled by American or European mentalities. Travel books should describe a voyage into other people, as well as into other places, and on this score alone Flandrau is a master.

moreover... Miles Kington

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 378)

- ACROSS
1 Excess of pride (6)
4 Clerical room (6)
7 Talbot House (3,1)
8 Larynx (8)
9 Stale (8)
13 Theorem proof tag (1,1,1)
16 London flood gates (6,7)
17 Chinese cook pot (3)
19 Similarly named person (8)
24 Isolate (8)
25 Jab (4)
26 At once (6)
27 Joyful shout (6)

- DOWN
1 Deceit (4)
2 Reverse policy (4,5)
3 Netball team strength (5)
4 Hunter, consolation (5)
5 Fire supplies (4)
6 Cog pipe (5)
10 Verdant (5)
11 Photo binder (5)
12 Torc (5)
13 Fast dance (9)
14 Delfy (4)
15 Pack away (4)
16 Legal possessor (5)

SOLUTION TO No 377

- ACROSS: 1 Panama 5 Debt 6 Ought 9 Amalgam 11 Creation 13 Sign 15 Jiggery pokery 17 Door 18 Panoramas 21 Envelop 22 Shine 23 Idly 24 Vulgar
DOWN: 2 Angle 3 Aft 4 Anatoly Kirpov 5 Deal 6 Beguile 7 Tough judge 10 Money maker 12 Team 14 Logo 16 Grooved 19 Anima 20 Play 22 Sal

Cheer No 2 Down in yesterday's Concise Crossword (No 377) was wrongly printed as Clue No 1 Down.

WEDNESDAY PAGE

Moral dilemma over a bought baby

FIRST PERSON

The invitation to Sunday lunch in Santa Monica, the Los Angeles suburb where the English live, came with a kick. "It'll be interesting," said my hostess, "because I have asked a nice gay couple who have just bought a baby in Guatemala."

The gay couple were late, though everyone was too polite to admit they were the main attraction. Gay couples adopt children in California. It is rare, but it happens. Sometimes they adopt from abroad, particularly from Brazil. Money changes hands, but nobody would be so vulgar as to say the baby has been bought.

However, the gay couple who we all kept hoping would walk into the garden were pioneers. They were the first as far as anyone could remember who had openly bought a baby. And it was the first from Guatemala, a country high on the liberal consciences of Americans.

Another guest, an English woman, was chopping the courgettes for a salad and she asked about asking. "Do you think," she said, "they would mind if I asked how much they had to pay for the baby?"

There were other questions. "Did they," said the guest, "hold the child up to the nipple like a real mother would? Was that sort of contact with homosexuals couples needed? There were layers of complication which I had never contemplated. How would I feel to see such an unusual trio of parents and child?"

What was known about the couple was that one was a psychologist and the other a film producer. Both had lived a stable, married existence, although they had not, like some gay Californians, had their union blessed in church. They were both very intelligent, integrated into the heterosexual community and accepted as they were. When they finally arrived, both seemed as ordinary as any couple of men, except that one was holding their baby.

He was a jolly little man whom his new parents had named Reuben. They showed him off proudly and came straight out with: "All we know is that his mother intends to get married some day and that his father is in work, which is pretty good going in Guatemala."

I felt a little disturbed. I was thinking: "One day this little boy is going to be a 15-year-old Guatemalan, living in America, who finds out what his mother did to him and he is going to be, quite rightly, very angry." I was also very annoyed to find my liberal beliefs tested to the limit and found wanting.

The movie producer, with grey spiky hair, said his partner had mentioned his desire to have a child over a number of months, then the demand became more insistent.

They had both been saving from two substantial incomes to buy a holiday home. They wisely decided

not to invest in more property until they had acquired a child, for such an event can be costly.

They began their search in California. In California because of state law, the natural mother has the right to choose who shall bring up her offspring. It became clear that, even in California, few mothers wanted their unwanted child to be brought up by gays.

They next went to Mexico - a common source of children for childless American couples - but they soon ran into the sand. They suffered the humiliation of going to heterosexual brothels, advertising on the noticeboards for unwanted babies. When the police began sniffing around their hotel, they returned home.

Their idea came from their maid - an illegal immigrant, like so many other menial workers in California, from Guatemala. She arranged to find a baby in a Guatemalan village, persuade the mother that the child would have a better life in the United States than in their country, then arrange for the couple to take

delivery. An unmarried mother was eventually found by the maid, who had smuggled herself across the US-Mexico border, then the Mexico-Guatemala border, to conduct the deal.

The couple arrived in a large American hire car at the small village and the peasants crowded around. They were never to meet the mother. The mother's relatives handed over the baby boy - just five days old - and in turn they handed over some dollars. "It really wasn't much," said the movie producer. "Just enough to cover her expenses, not more."

They drove to the American embassy where they applied for a US visa for the new member of the family. The US authorities asked them many questions and it became clear that they did not want to create a precedent. When the couple heard that the Guatemalan police were to be informed that a couple of child-stealers had given themselves up, they left.

They were not put off. Their maid agreed to smuggle the child across the Mexican border. The couple drove legitimately into Mexico. There they paid a Mexican couple with a green card, which allows employment in the United States, to smuggle the baby across the border as if it were their own.

The maid paid an extortionate fee to be guided over the treacherous

border between the US and Mexico, where patrolling American police arrest "wet-backs" and send them home.

Reuben is now six months old. His two new fathers are still trying to arrange for his arrival in the US to be registered legitimately, thereby enrolling him for the rights which every US citizen expects. They estimate that the cost of acquiring the baby has swallowed the money for their second home, but it was worth it. They spoke as fondly and as happily as any other couple with a new baby, telling how soon their son was talking and growing teeth.

The baby is such a success that the psychologist is already speaking of a second one, claiming that it is only fair that Reuben should be brought up in a family. As with Reuben, they do not care which sex the second child is.

By the end of lunch, most of my immediate misgivings had gone. Here were two people, intelligent and well-heeled, offering warmth and compassion to an innocent child who would have lived a miserable life - if he had survived the rigours of a Guatemalan peasant upbringing. But still, leaving aside the homosexual aspect, which is impossible, was this not a case of a wealthy nation purchasing human life for its own gratification? The moral arguments still compete in my mind.

Nicholas Wapshott



All the symptoms of summer are back

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

I know it is summer again not just because Viv Richards is beating England single-handed but because the community conscience Bobby Marshall is distributing the first of many leaflets about the street party, which this year is to have a Third World motif and because the aging local rock star Riff Cliche is wearing his Woodstock tee-shirt and mirror shades; and because the Sub-Sloanes have shed their green wellies in favour of squash pumps and go jogging to Sharn Gate with Sony Walkmen piping Michael Jackson music into their heads; and because Great Aunt Sylvia has just made her quarterly phone call to announce a visit so distant that there can be no wriggling out of it.

It is just over a year since I started keeping this diary. Twelve months is of course a very long time in politics (in which category I include small children). The baby has hardened from flailing jelly to tiny vertical being, tottering forward like a condemned felon, his face shifting from sunshine to squall with the speed and whim of weather in the Cairngorms. All this frenetic change at knee height is in marked contrast to the static nature of the adult world. Parris Matland's girl is the same unlovely thing that it was a year ago, and Petranella, for all the burgeoning of her pregnant belly, is sadly unchanged - vain, snobbish and heartless. I came across these two people by the pond near Cambrian Gate yesterday; they had their respective children with them, and were selling boats. Now I don't think the two have ever had much time for each other but, like many who recognize their own worst traits in someone else, have come to a tacit accommodation without being active chums. And, as so often happens, the children have done the same.

Even here there is competitiveness. The Matland boat is bigger but the Petranella one is faster, and they both know it. This redresses the balance between the two elder boys of the family, who are the same age, in the same class, down for the same prep school and therefore doomed to at least ten years comparative study from above. In the Matland household the criterion of success will be not where the boy came in maths or French, but whether he beat Petranella's son. And vice versa.

Depending on the outcome, the fees will either prove to be excellent value or a daylight robbery. One can almost see the poor boys as boats, launched off in the hope that they will make their own headway, but all the while tied to the bank by bonds of scrutiny.

No, there have been changes in the adult world, most notably in River Crescent, where an astonishing epidemic of brass knockers and carriage lamps has struck. These are artisans' cottages, where pensioners stand out doggedly, and ever less numerous, against the inevitable change of address - the nursing home or somewhere even more permanent. Most of them are stunned by the upward thrust of the place as it is tugged into fashion by the nobility of mobility. They lean on their old knuckles at the windowsill and blink at the latest dornier that has punched its way through the

My husband was not a god

Cynthia Lennon reveals the hidden, softer side of Beatle John

Cynthia Lennon never wanted her life to become public property, but, as she was married to a Beatle, it was a forlorn hope. She is now talking to the press again these 13 years after her separation from John, because the couple's old friend Ray Coleman, former editor of *Melody Maker* and well known music critic, has just published the first volume of a biography which she hopes will repair some of the damage caused by a decade and a half of spectacular lies.

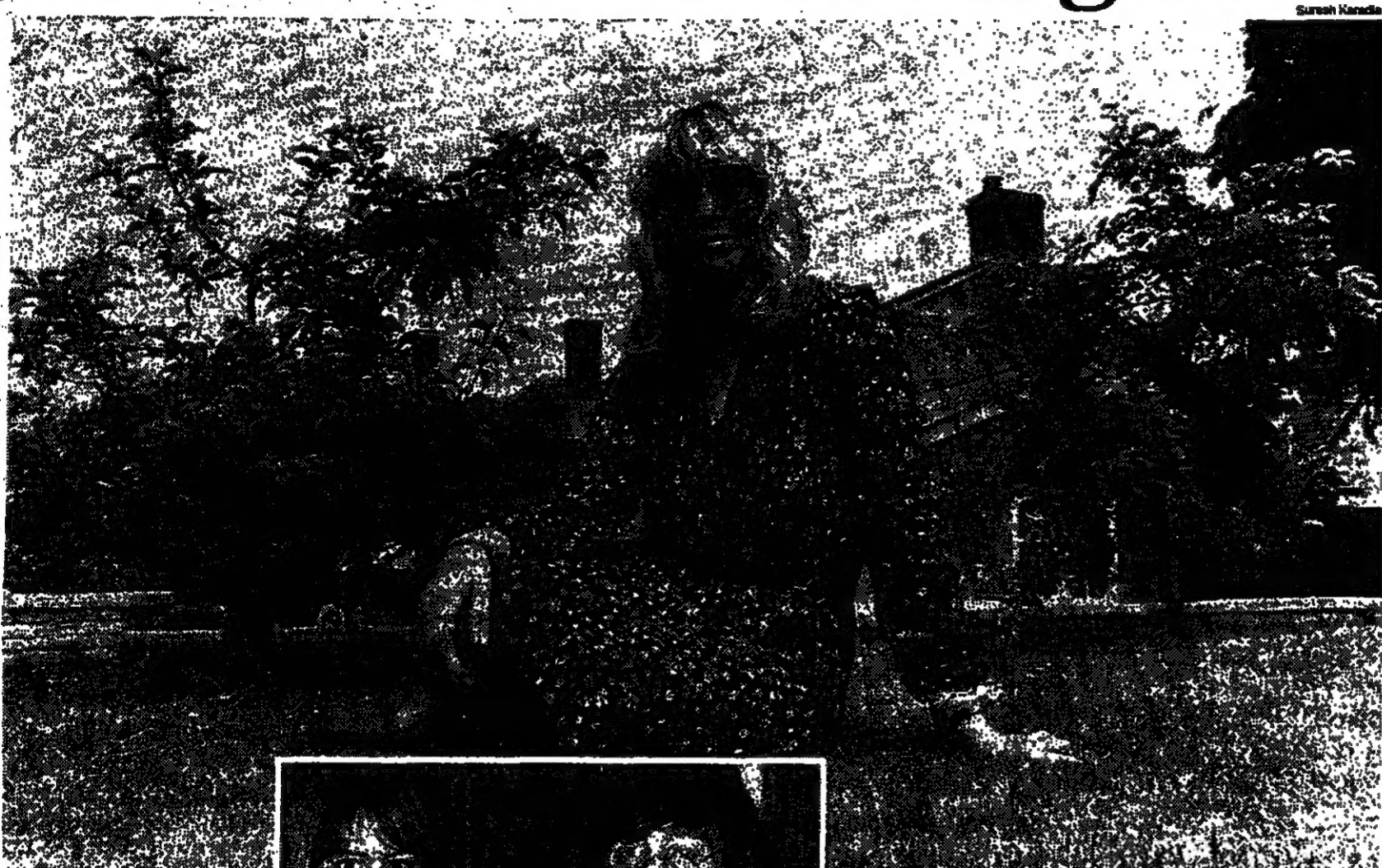
It is not that the book, which covers the first 26 years of John's life, does a whitewash job - indeed there are places in which he is portrayed as vain and irascible - simply that, in Cynthia's view, it gets the story right.

Meanwhile in New York, their son Julian, now 21, has embarked on a promising rock career of his own, with the result that there are two colossal senses of *deja vu* in Cynthia's life, for not only are her own twenties years blown about in the whirlwind of Beatlemania, revisited at length in Coleman's book, but also Julian has all accounts more than a hint of his father's style. "Even when he was 12 or 13," she recalls, "and he'd taught himself to play the guitar, he made a tape and I just couldn't believe how similar were his intonations to John's."

Cynthia, who now lives in Wiltshire, says she does not want to talk about anything but Coleman's book, and possibly a little of Julian. But it is difficult, for the book is John, and John was in her heart until - and indeed beyond - the day he was murdered in New York three and a half years ago.

One year older than John, she seems less than her 44 years, and to look closely at the feature is to be whisked back in an instant to the days when this was one of the essential, though always more retiring, faces of the 1960s. Just as John, being too witty, never conformed to the received image of a pop star, so too was Cynthia a far cry from the standard rock 'n' roll wife. There is great artistry here - measured sentences delivered with the volume knob pretty low, and with any Scouse which might have been there in the old days now masked by a neutral southern accent.

What has appalled her most of all over the years since the break-up of the Beatles is the sheer inaccuracies of the retrospective accounts. She attributes it only in part to the greed of slapdash or falsifying authors; envy is an equal culprit. "The things they say - I



Cynthia Lennon today, determined to tell the truth of the days with John and son Julian (inset).

picture painted by Coleman, and Cynthia concurs with it.

"I was a calming influence because of my nature, which was pretty shy and sensitive, but basically quite unflappable. My priorities, the family and the home, were very important to me. Obviously I was a part of the Beatles thing, swept along by it like everything else, but, largely because of the touring, I missed out on much of the excitement. My thing was to keep the atmosphere at home calm. You see, whenever John walked out of that front door, he was walking into a truly crazy world."

In Coleman's account, Cynthia's input was not always reciprocated, for there were moments when, apparently made neurotic by the exhaustions of touring and the tensions of fame, he would take it out on her and baby Julian in their Weybridge home.

"The man wasn't a god. He had feet of clay like the rest of us - but he had talent, he really had such talent, and he was honest above all."

What has appalled her most of all over the years since the break-up of the Beatles is the sheer inaccuracies of the retrospective accounts. She attributes it only in part to the greed of slapdash or falsifying authors; envy is an equal culprit. "The things they say - I



know, because I was there, that a lot of them never happened. The sheer joy and excitement of these years - and they were incredibly joyful years - just gets wiped out, and only fictitious orgies of drugs and sex remain.

"The trouble is that they're not only writing about John, but about my life as well. What these people are doing is affecting Julian's life, and Sean's (Lennon's son by Yoko Ono) in the future."

There is real anger in the last remark, and the arousal of those fierce supportive instincts which today, with Julian's emergence, have a maternal direction.

Although she now has a stable and lasting relationship, the subject of her first love plainly fills her with strong and difficult emotions. There can be no forgetting that he was

ah well! I love you Cyn Powell as I wish I was on the way to you with the Sunday papers and choices... Oh yes! I forgot to tell you I've got a GEAR suede overcoat with a belt so I'll look just like you now! Paul's leaning about on my head (he's in a bunk above me and he's snoring!) I can hardly get in a position to write it's so cramped below stairs captain. Shmurrp Mcarthey (sic) grant grant!

Does Cynthia believe, from this distance of time, that Lennon would have been better off professionally and emotionally if he had stayed with her?

"That's so difficult. He was in constant need of fresh inspiration. He went out looking for it. Of course, ideally I would have liked him to stay. But if two characters are both searching for different things at a certain time, and if the rest of the world is against that unit, then it's going to be very hard for them to stay together."

Was she suggesting that at that stage it was the world which had wanted John to move on?

"John wanted to move on, and the world was his oyster. In those days, everything was open to John, and as far as I can see, that can have an erosive effect on any two given people. Even afterwards, when he was with

Yoko, the same thing happened as I wish I was on the way to you with the Sunday papers and choices... Oh yes! I forgot to tell you I've got a GEAR suede overcoat with a belt so I'll look just like you now! Paul's leaning about on my head (he's in a bunk above me and he's snoring!) I can hardly get in a position to write it's so cramped below stairs captain. Shmurrp Mcarthey (sic) grant grant!

Then there is Julian, on the threshold of a new Lennon career. "I know he's going to be married, with people saying he's living off his father's reputation. Fortunately he's well adjusted, considering all the upheavals. You know, it's an interesting thing that he lost a parent at the age of 17, just as I did, and John did."

"Of course the Beatles legacy is hard to overcome, even for me, never mind Julian. I have a feeling I'm going to go through it all again, and I shall probably react in much the same way - be as worried as I am excited. I'm a lot wiser now, but it's still hard for me to offer advice. I'll only do it when it's necessary. A mother can't help being cautious."

John Winston Lennon's *Volume One* by Ray Coleman is published on June 28 by Sidgwick & Jackson (£9.95)

Lewis Duder

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Latin American cooking cats better than it reads, which is really a shame when there are so few restaurants to offer practical inspiration. A week in Mexico was long enough to land me with a lasting taste for and tolerance of fresh chilli sauces. And in the case of Bahia's fish stews, which are fascinatingly flavoured with palm oil and coconut milk, one sniff can result in life-long addiction to the Afro-Latin cooking of Brazil's north-eastern coast.

It is more than 10 years since Penguin published Elisabeth Lambert Ortiz on Caribbean cookery, and in those days many of the ingredients could be maddeningly difficult to find. Tomorrow, her long-awaited *The Book of Latin American Cooking* is published. Hopefully, no one should have to do too much trouble tracking down a sufficient number of the ingredients to make most of the recipes in it.

For anyone who grows large quantities of tomatoes, courgettes, aubergines, sweet pep-

THE TIMES COOK
Shona Crawford Poole

Chicken in green almond sauce
Serves six
A7.5 kg (3½ lb) chicken, cut into serving pieces
450ml (¾ pt) chicken stock
1 medium onion, chopped
1 clove garlic, chopped
55 g (2 oz) parsley sprigs coarsely chopped
55 g (2 oz) coriander sprigs, coarsely chopped
1 heart of cos lettuce, coarsely chopped
1 or 2 fresh hot green peppers, seeded and chopped, or 2 canned jalapeño or 3 canned serrano chillies, seeded and chopped
110 g (4 oz) ground almonds
3 tablespoons vegetable oil or lard
Salt

Put the chicken pieces into a heavy casserole with the stock, bring to the boil, reduce the heat, and simmer gently, covered, for 45 minutes or until tender. Lift the chicken out to a platter and set aside. Pour the stock into a jug. Rinse out and dry the casserole.

In a blender or food processor combine the onion, garlic, parsley, coriander, lettuce, hot peppers and almonds, and reduce to a coarse purée. Do not overblend as the finished sauce should have some texture, and not be entirely smooth.

Heat the oil or lard in a large, heavy pan and pour in the paste - like because of the almonds. Cook the mixture, stirring constantly with a wooden spoon, for three to four minutes over a moderate heat. Transfer it to the casserole. Stir the stock, season to taste with salt. Add the chicken pieces, cover, and simmer just long enough to heat the chicken through.

White rice is good with this dish according to Mrs Ortiz who suggests that for a completely Mexican meal, chicken in a green almond sauce should be accompanied by rice, tortillas, refried beans and guacamole.

Serrano chillies and fresh coriander leaves appear again in her recipe for guacamole, which makes a fine sauce to serve with plainly grilled meat, poultry or fish, as well as a dip.

Guacamole
2 large, ripe, avocados
2 medium tomatoes, peeled, seeded and chopped
1 tablespoon onion, finely chopped
3 canned serrano chillies, or 1 teaspoon seeded and finely chopped hot fresh green pepper
1 tablespoon fresh coriander leaves, chopped
Salt

Cut the unpeeled avocados in halves, remove the stones, and mash the flesh in the skins before scooping it out into a bowl. Mix all the ingredients thoroughly. Serve as a dip with triangles of fried tortilla, or as a sauce.

The Book of Latin American Cooking by Elisabeth Lambert Ortiz is published by Robert Hale under the Jill Norman imprint, and cost £10.25.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Beyond the City limits

No sooner does the City of London recover some credibility to its elections by admitting Anthony Bull, the two-times poll winner originally barred by sitting alderman, than another drama begins. The City Police have just served a summons on Nelson King, a Freeman of the City, and chairman of Grosvenor House Investments, for two offences under the Representation of People's Act following his unsuccessful election bid in Lime Street Ward last October. The alleged breach is under the rules limiting election expenses. King, a member of two City livery companies, will appear before magistrates at the Guild Hall Justice Courts on July 5. At least the Lord Mayor, Dame Mary Donaldson, will be spared the trauma of attending the witness box as returning officer. Her predecessor, Sir Anthony Jolliffe who was in office last October, may not be so lucky.

No red carpet

Labour MP Dave Nellist has been refused entry to Sri Lanka to investigate alleged human rights violations because, he claims, President Jayewardene wishes to avoid embarrassment during his current overseas tour. This, however, may not be the only reason. Nellist is a supporter of Militant, the Trotskyist group otherwise known as the Revolutionary Socialist League which, according to a new book by Michael Crick, has its biggest foreign section in Sri Lanka. Militant supporters controlled one of the country's two trade unions which tried to organize a general strike, and after the 1983 riots the Militant-controlled Nava Sama Samajhi Party was banned by the government, says Crick. Small wonder, then that Sri Lanka's acting foreign minister said last Thursday that he regards Nellist as an extremist who wants to interfere in Sri Lankan affairs.

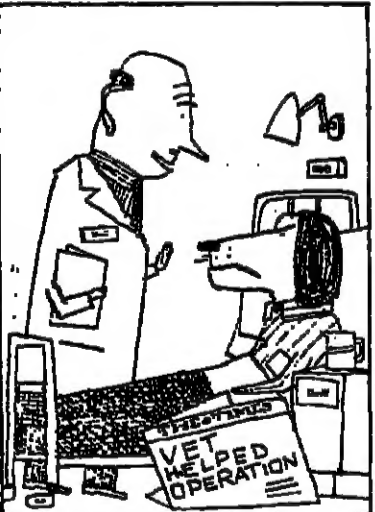
Author, author!

It will be like spotting the St Joan among the tweedy Fabians in the audience of a Bernard Shaw play. Realizing that the Islington run of *My Name is Sarah Tisdall* closes on July 22, the day before Tisdall is due to be released from Maidstone prison, the producers have booked the play into the New End Theatre, Hampstead, where, I am told, a reserved seat awaits the heroine mole.

Lucky dip

As part of Michael Jopling's sheep stab eradication campaign, which he launches on Sunday, the agriculture ministry has sent a Royal Doulton china sheep to agriculture correspondents, with the offer of a bottle of champagne to whoever gives it the cutest name.

BARRY FANTONI



"Good morning, Mr Merryweather. Feeling any better?"

The listener

Big Brother has arrived at the BBC. An information officer, who has just moved to the Beeb from an independent station, was telephoned by an old journalist friend who suggested lunch. Soon after the call, one of the controllers approached the new boy and said he was glad the scribe in question had been in touch. The officer, mystified by such knowledge, made several inquiries, to be told that BBC superiors often listen in to staff telephone calls.

Surrogate mother



After my disclosure yesterday that Margaret Hodge, left-wing leader of Islington Council, is advertising anonymously for a nanny, I hear that the woman depicted on the council's "Save Our Services" poster, which I reproduce here, is not in fact a mother. She's a nanny.

PHS

'Progress in making the EEC a true single market does not require any additional resources: What it does require is effective political decisions'

Better no deal than a bad deal

by Terence Higgins

Parliament will have to pass judgment on the outcome of the Fontainebleau summit. The relationship between the various forces, the demand for increased "own resources", the budget and the common agricultural policy, is complex. So a simple division between pro-market and anti-market is unlikely. Individuals will have to rethink their own positions.

There is a real danger that determination to reach a settlement may have resulted in a bad deal for Britain which could also damage the future of the Community. On the other hand, the fact that the EEC has run out of money presents us with a real opportunity for reform.

No clear case for increasing the Community's "own resources" (ORs) has been made. At home, the Government has shown great determination in curtailing public expenditure - often, with serious effect on particular groups. It should be at least as stringent in curtailing EEC expenditure.

The Foreign Secretary has emphasized the need to improve the Community's budgetary controls. He is right, but the amount of ORs - the Community's cash limit - is certainly as important as the mechanism for control.

If the limit on ORs (and the national 1 per cent rate of the VAT component) is raised, some of the money is likely to go to cover the cost to existing members of enlargement by the admission of Spain and Portugal, but the bulk of it will go on further support for agriculture.

There is no case for increasing ORs to finance still greater agricultural support against a background of vast surpluses, high storage costs and subsidized sales to communists.

countries. The CAP is clearly in desperate need of reform and the level of agricultural support should be reduced. No improvement in the mechanism of budgetary control will bring this about. It is the method of agricultural support, (and protection), which is wrong. If the ORs limit is raised, the political pressures in the other EEC countries (where the numbers in agriculture are far greater) will inevitably divert most of the increase into agriculture.

In contrast, leaving the limit in place will encourage reform.

It has long been clear that Britain is paying more than its fair share of the Community's costs. The Government (and the Prime Minister in particular) has made great efforts to achieve an equitable settlement. But the Community has failed to pay the refunds negotiated previously at the summit. Legally, we are bound to pay our contributions on the basis originally agreed. Unfortunately, no legal binding agreement was made which ensured that we were paid our refunds on the due date. It would be wrong to take action contrary to our legal obligations and withhold payment of our contribution to ORs as required by the treaty. But it would also be wrong to accept a position in which the refunds were withheld unless we agree to an overall permanent increase.

The situation is difficult for the Government because much political capital has been invested in getting the refund. None the less, taking the long view, if necessary it would be better to lose the refund than to agree to a permanent increased ORs.

The arithmetic is complicated. In doing it, it is necessary to bear in mind that even if we get back more than the extra we pay in, which has certainly not been demonstrated, the money would still be spent largely on the wrong things. The Community would be continuing on a larger scale in the wrong direction.

There are, of course, arguments that it would be unreasonable or indeed dangerous to refuse the increase in ORs demanded by the other members. It has been suggested, first, that time is needed for adjustment. But it is only now, when the cash is running out, that any effective pressure for reform of the budget and CAP is building up. Once the present cash limit is removed, the prospect of serious reform will be postponed indefinitely.

Secondly, it is argued that a refusal to allow an increase will "break up the Community" or even jeopardize the political stability of some members. Clearly, due weight must be given to the political pressures in individual countries. But these are essentially from agricultural interests and could be dealt with by national measures financed by the individual country's taxpayers.

It is not reasonable to maintain that Britain is breaking up the Community if it has fulfilled its obligations but is not prepared to make more resources available.

The political advantages of the EEC are great. It would be disastrous if we were to withdraw. That is not in question. The main benefits of membership stem clearly from the

reduction in barriers to trade, the size of the single market, economies of scale, increased competition and the incentive for countries outside to invest within it. The costs and incompatibility of the agricultural policy with the overall structure was part of the price we had to pay when we joined. But there is every reason now to try to increase the benefits of the EEC rather than its damaging effects.

In general, progress in making the EEC a true single market does not require any additional resources. What it does require is effective political decisions, especially on issues such as the removal of non-tariff barriers and abolition of restrictions of services such as insurance.

It is true that some cooperative ventures may be inhibited by lack of funds. But the message of the agricultural surpluses is clear: we should spend less, not more, on agriculture. A redistribution of existing funds away from farming to cooperative industrial and technological developments is needed.

It is better to get no immediate solution than the wrong solution. As the Community's cash crisis grows so will the pressure for a sensible outcome.

There are obviously extreme solutions to the crisis which the Government would find it either impossible to get through Parliament or have no difficulty in doing so. The great danger is of a compromise deal which Parliament repudiates.

The author, Conservative MP for Worthing, is chairman of the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee.

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Robert Fisk on the Egyptian election that changed nothing

The gulf that goes on for ever



Nasser, Sadat, Mubarak: reformists all, but little impression on Egypt's age-old poverty

Cairo The triple pillars of Egypt stare down on the people of Cairo from a traffic island at one end of the El Gala Bridge - three crudely painted portraits of Nasser, Sadat and Mubarak. The first and last look faintly similar, the jewels accentuated, the eyes slightly sunken. Sadat's face by comparison is sallow, his expression dead, the fatal year 1981 on the bottom of the poster carrying no explanation.

For most of the day and much of the night, however, the faces loom through a kind of purple haze of traffic fumes and dust that provides a continuity of hardship to the people of Cairo as unbroken as the political rule of post-revolutionary Egypt is supposed to be.

The men in galibies clinging to the sides of the city's smashed red and cream buses have no opportunity to glance at those who rule their country's destiny. Three wooden rubbish carts pulled by many donkeys clog between the buses, a cloud of flies round the heads of their drivers. There is a controlled fury about it all, like the young man with a cheap black briefcase who shares our taxi over the Nile. "The elections were a theatre", he shouts when we ask about President Mubarak's latest experiment in democracy. "They were rigged, Mubarak was bound to win. And what has the Wafd Party done for people? The taxi is locked in the baking heat between a broken truck and the buses. "Look at that", the man goes on, pointing through the window. "The politicians look after themselves, not us."

At Qasr El Aini Street, there are some women trapped in the traffic, literally cornered and surrounded by buses, the blue smoke enveloping them. But round the corner, a policeman leads us through the silence of the Parliament building. Ibrahim Shukri's office is filled with leather armchairs and there is a photograph of him on the wall, arms round Yasser Arafat, a map taken in northern Lebanon last year when the chairman of the Egyptian Socialist Labour Party saw fit to give the PLO leader "the support of the Egyptian people".

Shukri is a big man with white hair and a moustache who moves and talks slowly and haltingly. His party gained more than 7 per cent of the vote in the May 27 election but obtained no seats in Parliament since the law forbade any group with less than 8 per cent to sit in the Assembly.

President Mubarak appointed Shukri and three other SLP men to the Parliament none the less, a fact that embarrasses Shukri although he does not say so. "Many of our party workers, especially the young, say it is not good to be appointed by president. But I say this is a door that has been opened to us to speak to the people from the Parliament." But why is there so great a divide between "the people" and the party, between the street and the left in Egyptian politics? Shukri spends a long time thinking about this. "Probably", he says, "there is not sufficient feeling that everyone should have the same rights. Think about your country 300 years ago - it's something like that here. If someone from a poor family obtains

a good position, he jumps to another class but doesn't see it as his duty to take his family with him." Shukri talks about the need to work harder. "More productivity, more real work, there is no other way", he says as if the Egyptians have not slaved in the heat long enough. Anwar Sadat used to talk like that.

Mubarak's election posters are fading but still visible on the peeling walls along Gamial El Qubara Street - his National Democratic Party officially won 72 per cent of the vote, giving it 391 seats - although only about 20 per cent of the electorate turned out to vote in parts of Cairo. Perhaps they were tired. Outside Giza railway station, an old, pecked train clanks past our car, young men not only hanging from the windows but sitting astride the roofs of the carriages like lunatic rodeo riders. Even the train is smothered in fumes. Not so Muhammad Heikal's apartment.

He is a wise old bird, Nasser's *Al-Ihram* editor, with a fine style of English and an academic's ability to make you think he has grasped some vital point in Egypt's politics. Western correspondents like to quote him as a seer, although one senses in him and other political critics these days a certain discomfiture, guilt perhaps, that they do not share the poverty of those about whom they talk, slightly uneasy that they should have so much freedom to speak their minds. Heikal sits outside his library on a small terrace, a gilded bird cage above his head, the miniature door just ajar. The election was a lost opportunity, he says. Ballots were tampered with. Perhaps Mubarak

has another chance if he forms a new cabinet with initiative. Heikal talks of the humiliation of the poor growing worse, of their frustration when democratic dialogue fails to produce results. Had he been to see the pools to Chubb, perhaps where at least two million people live in hovels? Heikal replies honestly. "My wife wanted to look at a mosque there before Ramadan", he says. "But she was frightened so I went with her. I went for the wrong reason."

The free-lined avenues where Mohamed Sayed Ahmed lives on Zamalek is stirred by the breeze from the Nile. There are oil paintings on the walls of his flat and an air conditioner roars as he explains how Mubarak neutralized "Sadat extremists" and the less radical opposition. Sayed Ahmed is one of Cairo's foremost leftist writers, thin, bespectacled, a man of enormous energy who just escaped arrest in the last days of Sadat's rule. He talks about the re-emergence of the "bourgeois anti-revolutionary" Wafd, which won 57 seats in the Parliament. But the factors of instability accelerated. Prices are due to rise with new International Monetary Fund demands. The army, he claims, is disillusioned by the "victory" of peace.

Sayed Ahmed talks about upheaval and the Islamic revival's ability to question western revolutionary ideas. Another explosion will not take the form of previous "ones". He cannot explain what may be the truth, that there is a unity and organization within the Islamic revival that is impervious to both the left and the security police.

people prefer to eat vast quantities of beef.

Who or what is going to stop the Russians and the Japanese carrying on just as they always have is far from clear. In Rome recently I pointed out to one of the conference speakers that the British fisheries protection service was probably bigger than the combined navy and airforce of certain Third World countries, even if they possessed either. When I asked how Angola or Somalia was expected to defend their territorial integrity, I was met with silence and one of the uncertain smiles which suggested that the press really had no business asking questions.

But I had not a problem confined to the Third World. Britain, it may be remembered, still has responsibility for a scattered range of maritime colonies, including a certain group of islands in the South Atlantic. The idea that the Royal Navy might have to turn its attention to repelling not just invading Argentines but trespassing fishing fleets is something that the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Defence prefer not to think about.

John Young

Robin Cook

Professionals - or just PROs?

The past month has seen the birth of a new vogue phrase on the lips of Cabinet ministers. Apparently their new watchword is "better presentation of policy" - the stock response of every government to electoral reverses. I would have thought that Mrs Thatcher's problem is not that the electorate is confused about her strategy, but that it is coming to understand it all too well.

However, if the Cabinet is serious about improving presentation, I suggest that it consider sub-contracting its public relations to the armed services, who have a deft touch at such things. One of my colleagues once asked each minister to state the number of press officers in his department, and was startled to discover that the Ministry of Defence employed almost more than the rest of Whitehall put together. The Central Office of Information included. It was a revealing illustration of the theory that the function of press officers is to conceal secrets from the Press.

Part of this military engine of public relations is used to facilitate meetings of MPs with the armed services and, to its credit, the MoD is one of the few government departments which actively invites MPs to take an interest in its work. During the last Labour government, I had contrived to make such a nuisance of myself in the defence debates that the service ministers resolved in revenge to nominate me whenever possible as the government backbencher on such parliamentary delegations to the military.

Occasionally, I found my reputation had run ahead of me. On a heavy frigate, with 20 miles of Atlantic between me and the coast, I was introduced by the president of the mess to the petty officer with the unpropitious opening: "This is Mr Cook, and they tell me he is anti-navy."

The public relations angle is omnipresent. It is my general impression from those visits that commissioned officers now only narrowly outnumber photographers in the modern services, and I retain under lock and key - a sizeable library of pictures of myself caught in unlikely poses, crouched over a tank turret, disappearing into a helicopter, feigning enthusiasm for hard rations. There is even a most forbidding one of three men in full camouflage peering through the gas masks they are wearing in expectation of chemical attack. It is possible to tell that I am the one on the left as the army had thoughtfully aerosolised my Wellingtons in lurid dayglo, so that the men could tell the MPs from real officers.

Dressing up is of course a necessary part of any real military visit. I have pursued an inflexible rule of insisting this is performed in private ever since I caught me in the front row of a passing-out parade as I had to be rediscovered, lost and floundering, within the voluminous fold of an army issue cape. On that occasion, the display featured "improvised anti-aircraft cover". An airplane model chub is

maintained at the establishment to lend authenticity to the proceedings and, as its members stood around in doleful anticipation of the oncoming of their handiwork, a truck with a machinegun strapped to its canopy entered the arena and blasted a fragment of the sky. As fragments of balsa wood and bits of battery fell to the ground I tentatively observed to the brigadier on my left that the model appeared to me to be travelling at sub-sonic speed and asked if the method would be equally efficacious against a MIG hurtling over the contours of the horizon? "Doubt it", he replied with a conspiratorial smile, "but it gives the chaps something to do."

The chaps, I fear, do not always remember such parliamentary inspections with the same warmth as their visitors. I recall an outing to a unit training for Arctic warfare on the Northumbrian moors when, on a desolate plateau, I was invited to leave the Land-Rover and inspect a squad modelling for my benefit the four layers of Arctic clothing. Chap at the end in white camouflage and skis. Chap second from left in woollens and sweater. Chap third from left in shirt and trousers. Chap at the other end, standing to attention 1,000ft above sea level in a Northumbrian wind in long johns and string vest. We subsequently discovered him in the Arctic tent with comrades seeking to restore circulation to his limbs encased in the Arctic survival bag. I doubt if he has ever voted Labour since.

Canvassing roles are reversed in such circumstances as the point of the exercise is to enable the ministry to solicit the support of the politicians. On occasion, it was apparent that considerable premeditation had gone into how best to register the political point.

During the 1970s the late Tom Litterick and I took part in a debate on the export of weapons in which we both criticized the arms trade and made a special point of denouncing the corruption which lubricates it. As a result, we subsequently found ourselves touring the permanent exhibition maintained in Whitehall by the Defence Sales Organization.

We did not expect to receive the entertainment which we imagined was reserved for stalks with large-standing armies and larger cheque books, and were modestly content when halfway round we were offered coffee. Nor did we demur when it was pointedly registered that it would be instant coffee. There followed a short interval before the attendant reappeared with the lugubrious news that the milk had not arrived and would we make do with Marvel? We would, and observed with disbelief his return with two plastic cups and saucers, and an economy sized tin of Marvel.

Then came the *coup de grace*. There was something of a shortage and would we mind terribly sharing a teaspoon? It was a brave try, but we were not entirely persuaded that such austere hospitality was typical of the arms trade.

The author is Labour MP for Lirington.

Russell Baker

A pity I missed out on Hart

New York Every four or five months, I immerse myself for a few days in the political news pouring from the newspapers and television screens of America. Don't ask why. Maybe it's out of respect for a past when politics and government seemed vitally important.

In those days I felt it a civic duty - a responsibility, a moral obligation - to participate in politics, if only by studying its daily progress in microscopic detail so that on election day I could cast a well-informed vote.

A well-informed vote - oh yes, my votes were always extremely well informed. I confess to having taken arrogant pride in this. I often sneered when millions of obviously utterly uninformed voters overpowered the candidate of my choice.

Such is the price democracy must pay for its refusal to disenfranchise the ill-informed segment of its population, I said to myself.

Ah, but do not think I ever believed my own chosen candidate was much superior to the victorious candidate of the wretchedly uninformed. I was, after all, well informed, and so knew very well that neither my candidate nor theirs was much to boast about, except in the rarest of elections.

Most often, being well informed meant being able to discern which candidate was the least terrible. Often it required a willingness to vote for the liar rather than the fraud, for the unprincipled tout rather than the mental incompetent. For the petty crook rather than the aspiring Mussolini.

Afterward, having done my duty, met my responsibility by casting a well-informed vote, I experienced contradictory emotions. These became more intense with the passage of time as I noticed that despite conscientiously meeting my duty, government kept going on very much as though I had not voted at all. Whoever won - whether my candidate or the candidate of the ill-informed - did not seem to matter.

Nuclear competition continued to intensify, tax law continued to become increasingly impenetrable, bureaucracy continued to become more and more labyrinthine, governments continued to spend more and more of the national wealth with less to show for it.

Obviously I was in an emotionally untenable position. I was dutiful and

responsible, yet I was helpless. Doing my duty did not seem to matter. If I was helpless to affect the most important labour of government - and clearly I was - it was absurd to pride myself on being responsible. If I was responsible, then I must be responsible for the helplessness of the situation.

Reaching this conclusion, I saw the folly of wallowing daily in the tedium of the political news in order to cast a well-informed vote. Could I not achieve the usual political result much more easily by a well-informed vote or no vote at all?

And so I cut back on political news, reading hardly any at all except for brief, intense immersions every four or five months, one of which I enjoyed this week. It was reassuring to see I hadn't missed much since January.

Apparently it will be a waste of time holding a presidential election this year, since Ronald Reagan already has it won up. Of course they have to go through with it anyhow - the constitution won't let the Democrats cancel the engagement - but the reporters and columnists are pretty impatient about it all the same.

Walter Mondale obviously doesn't suit them. He's too dull. President Reagan, I gathered, is a cinch to win because he has been looking presidential on television from Asia and Europe, while Mondale hasn't travelled anywhere colourful at all, hasn't done anything exciting except campaign and, what's more, doesn't even look presidential.

The news leaves little doubt that the reporters and columnists would like to be rid of Mondale so they can have a real election to work with. You might think they would be delighted with Mondale, since he provides them an easy four months with nothing to do but write that Reagan is unbeatable.

Still, news people are as human as anybody else, and we all know the cussedness of human nature. They probably like to slave away writing about a Mondale replacement candidate who looks up to presidential. If I were Mondale, I would stay off the press plane until Reagan is finished carrying all 50 states.

After that, everything will continue as it always continues, and as it would continue even if Mondale could look presidential enough to get elected.

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FONTAINEBLEAU

The settlement reached in Fontainebleau is not an ideal one from the point of view of British interests, or from that of the interest of the Community as a whole as Britain sees it. The British contribution is to be reduced by 66 per cent, not of the actual net deficit but of the notional (and lower) deficit which results from pretending that we contribute no higher a proportion of the Community's customs revenue and agricultural levies than we do of its value added tax. The Government had demanded a 75 per cent rebate on this lower figure, and as late as Monday were insisting that nothing less than 70 per cent would do.

Moreover, the settlement still takes the form of special treatment for Britain, implicitly a tribute to our bloody-mindedness as much as to the justice of our case. The 66 per cent formula is not automatically applicable to any other country which finds itself in a similar position. In form, it is not even a permanent solution although, by a subtle twist, the time limit imposed is one more to our advantage than our detriment: the formula is valid for as long as the Community lives within the new ceiling on its "own resources", which Britain has agreed to lift from one to 1.4 per cent of value added (subject to parliamentary ratification).

Since any further rise in this ceiling would again require British consent, that appears rather to legitimize in advance a British request for an improved rebate when that time comes.

than to give our partners any hope of phasing out the rebate now agreed. Presumably that was Mrs Thatcher's price for accepting the 66 per cent, but it is not a concession of great value since Britain would in any case be under no obligation to agree to a further increase in overall Community expenditure if we felt that we were still paying more than our fair share.

The whole deal, indeed, remains conditional on a formula for the control of spending being agreed by the finance ministers at their meeting next month. Britain would like such a formula enshrined in law but there is a danger that what will emerge will be no more than vague guidelines. The minds of the finance ministers may be concentrated, however, by the knowledge that the increase in "own resources" has still to be ratified by the House of Commons.

The settlement is not ideal, but there was never any prospect that it would be. There are real divergences of interest between member-states, as well as genuine and deep-seated differences of opinion about the interests of the Community as a whole. In such a case the only possible solution is a compromise which is bound to seem less than ideal to all concerned. From Britain's point of view, this compromise is acceptable, for two reasons.

First, it leaves Britain in a position to insist on greater financial stringency, both in the short term (ratification conditional on a satisfactory outcome of next month's

finance ministers' meeting) and in the long (the "results of budgetary discipline" and the distribution of costs between member-states to be reviewed before the new ceiling on own resources is reached).

Secondly, it is an agreement which permits the Community, after a year of existential crisis, to turn its collective mind and energies to other things besides the accounts. There is very important work to be done, in shaping a Europe-wide industrial and energy strategy, in creating a real common market for goods and services, in co-ordinating economic and monetary policies, in working out a joint procurement system to strengthen Europe's conventional defences within Nato, and in achieving a common European policy for the defence of European interests in areas outside Nato, most notably the Persian Gulf.

To do all that will require a smoother working of the Community's decision-making machinery which, if it were achieved, might be fittingly symbolized by some of the things that were being discussed in the more euphoric sessions at Fontainebleau such as a European flag, a European anthem, a European honours list (God save us!), and somewhat more practically, a European passport. (Better still if Europeans could travel within Europe without having to show a passport at all.) But unless we learn to cooperate on the things that matter, such symbols will only mock our impotence by their hollow pretence.

HOW GREEN AND PLEASANT?

In the course of its new presentation of strategy the Nature Conservancy Council remarks, "Arguably, the most striking achievement of the nature conservation movement since 1950 has been its own growth". That is a risky thing to say in the present political climate. It stirs the deceptively reflexive appropriate to the word "Quango". It invites scrutiny of a grant-in-aid of £14 million for an activity whose output is recorded in terms of self-enlargement. It summons Rayner.

As a matter of fact Lord Rayner has been there already and came out saying the conservancy was understaffed. Quite apart from that, the validity of the nature conservation operation is secure. In the first place its success depends to a large extent on the mobilization of public opinion, since it works as a counterweight to powerful economic pressures and interests. Growth in public support for it is one proper measure of its effectiveness.

There have been more tangible successes too. Some 7 per cent of the land surface of Great Britain is now in some way protected for nature conservation, as reserves or sites of special scientific interest. Nor is wildlife in total retreat. Though there have been particular casualties among the birds, like the poor corncrake which has been almost wiped out by modern hay and silage making, more species now breed in Britain than were known when the century began.

Against that has to be set unquestionably severe loss and damage to wildlife and its

habitats in the period since the war - the shrinkage of permanent meadowland, chalk and limestone sheepwalks, marsh, fen and mire, coppices and ancient deciduous woodland, rough grazing and heather on the hills. The losses are almost entirely due to the encroachment of forestry and the intensification of farming.

The NCC recognizes that where interests in land use compete there has to be compromise. But surveying the devastation that has occurred to its particular interests, it concludes that "the great compromise has been made already through the surrender of so much of our heritage of nature to development for the national good". Nature conservation "has been compromising all the time, often indeed with little choice... [until] in some parts of Britain there is little if anything left to compromise about". It is time to go over to the offensive.

The Nature Conservancy Council's rationale of its purpose is primarily cultural: the conservation of wild flora and fauna, and geological and physiographical features of Britain for their scientific, educational, recreational, aesthetic and inspirational value. To preserve the face of the land as a kind of open-air laboratory for the advancement or training of scientists, to indulge the native penchant for natural history, to keep the landscape in a dress that people like for reasons of familiarity, to add another dimension to the notion of heritage - these are laudable or harmless objectives, but they are

less than compelling when they encounter the powerful forces of policy or the market that would overwhelm them.

The direction in which the NCC looks for harder ground on which to stand is towards integrated resource management: the management of both renewable and non-renewable resources in such a way as to reconcile the thrust for development with the requirements of conservation in order to establish a steady path that is sustainable into the future both economically and socially. Such ambition is far beyond the terms of reference of the conservancy; it is also beyond anything the present government would be capable of doing or would wish to attempt. But the ideas that have come together to form that ambition are important and potentially fruitful.

One area ripe for their application is that of agricultural and forestry policy. The postwar policy of high input/high output husbandry, productivity targets in the form of labour-output ratios, maximizing production and bringing marginal land into cultivation, has now toppled over under the weight of its own success. The edifice requires reconstruction to a new design. Public policy is ripe for revision, coupling agricultural production with other land-use objectives especially the conservation of nature and recreational enjoyment of the countryside. Incentives and subsidies should be redirected to serve the mixture of purposes. Conservation would then have a more positive purpose after its long, well-fought rearguard action.

STANDING FOR PARLIAMENT

Today the members of the House of Commons consider the fairness of the processes that put them there - or at least such aspects of these processes as the Home Affairs Committee saw fit last year to recommend for reform. None of the changes put forward by the committee and endorsed by the Government as a basis for legislation would represent major acts of enfranchisement likely to change the face of future parliaments. But they would make it easier for some concerned electors to register their votes, and might restore to the process some of that decorum which it has often lacked in recent years, by discouraging frivolous and futile candidatures.

It is hard not to feel a certain pang of regret for some of the bizarre and impudent party labels which have appeared printed on many ballot-papers at recent general elections and - in particular - by-elections. Most of these eccentricities and self-publicists would no doubt be deterred by the proposal to raise the deposit from £150 (a figure set in 1918, when it was the equivalent of £2,000 in today's money) to £1,000, even if at the same time the threshold for forfeiture were brought down from 12½ per cent to five per cent of votes cast. An election is too important an affair to be made ridiculous by the antics of some recent clown-candidates and commercial opportunists.

The deposit buys considerable rewards in publicity and free mail - the latter alone worth as much as £8,000 in an average constituency - and it is time for stronger disincentives.

But it would be a real loss if the change deterred serious appeals to the electorate, even ones with negligible chances of success. An election is not simply about who is going to occupy a seat at Westminster; it is also an occasion to express and test the currency of views right across - the political spectrum. By raising the cash requirement while lowering the requirement in votes, the Government seeks to exclude the clowns but not the serious. But very few minority candidates secure even five per cent of votes, and the requirement to lodge £1,000 deposits in advance would be a heavy burden on minority parties seeking to test their support over wide areas of the country.

Some evidence to the committee suggested that it was inherently unfair that the right to appeal to the electorate should depend ultimately on depth of pocket. It was suggested that entitlement should depend on securing the written support of a significant number of electors, instead of the ten required at present. This would create problems about verification, for people's readiness to sign almost anything put before them is so great that 100 would be the

smallest figure that might represent a real test. The condition might be waived for parties which had gained a significant percentage at the previous election, and the busy returning officer might be required to verify signatures only when challenged. But for all its attractions, this approach appears to have so many practical difficulties that the Government's proposals must appear more satisfactory.

The number of voters enfranchised by these proposals would be small compared to the number effectively barred from voting today by the inaccuracy of the Electoral Register. Even when it is compiled it is reckoned that six per cent of those entitled to be included are not, and the same number included when they should not be. By the end of its period of currency the margin of error rises to 5½ per cent. Cumulatively, these errors can introduce a significant political bias, and allegedly the timing of some elections has been influenced by the state of the register. Accuracy in this matter costs money, and the Government has no plans to invest in improving it. But in a computer age inaccuracy at this level is unacceptable, and Parliament will show a poor sense of priorities if it debates the minor defects in the franchise while disregarding this major one.

The ups and downs of British prices

From Professor A. D. Wilkie

Sir, Mr Tim Congdon (June 13) discusses "the brave new world of zero inflation". If this ever occurred it would indeed be a new world, not a reversion to an old world.

Price indices derived from historic data are not as satisfactory as those constructed at the time, but such records as there are give a good indication of the annual fluctuations in prices that have occurred.

Between 1661 and 1914 prices in England showed only gradual changes in level, sometimes up, sometimes down. But the annual changes were just as great as in recent years.

Prices fell by over 20 per cent in 1712 and 1802, and rose by over 20 per cent in 1809 and 1853. The standard deviation of the annual change in prices was about 7 per cent, which means that a statistician at the time could have predicted next year's prices to within only about 14 per cent either way, and still have been wrong one year in 20.

By contrast, the period since 1914 has shown rather more predictable price changes. There has been a strong tendency for inflation to carry on to some extent in the same direction as in the previous year, but the standard deviation of the change has been only about 4 per cent so our hypothetical statistician could have predicted prices to within plus or minus 8 per cent, and been right in 19 years out of 20.

It therefore seems possible that, in this brave new world we hope for, prices might well fall by 10 per cent or more some years, while rising a comparable amount in others. I do not know whether this will lead to any greater economic stability. But if people decide not to buy cars or televisions this year because they think they will be 10 per cent cheaper next year, then we may be in for a real slump.

Relative prices also need to change. Since 1974, when the present price index was rebased at 100 for all products, the index for the price of women's outer clothing has risen to 153, whereas the index for books has risen to 520. If there had been no change in the average level of prices, women's clothes would have fallen to 45, and books risen to 151.

If the overall price level is to remain constant, we need to find mechanisms for allowing prices, and possibly even some people's incomes, to fall in money terms.

Should we not now be considering the consequences of falling prices? Yours faithfully, A. D. WILKIE, The Standard Life Assurance Company, PO Box 62, 3 George Street, Edinburgh, June 15.

VAT on buildings

From Mr Richard Freeman

Sir, The ancient church in this tiny village is about to undergo extensive and essential repairs.

The VAT on the estimate amounts to £4,566. The number of people on the church electoral roll is 13, producing a figure of £351.23 per person in VAT alone.

Is this what the Government considers to be fair and reasonable taxation? Yours faithfully, RICHARD FREEMAN, 97 Tree Farm, Broad Woodbridge, Suffolk, June 18.

Prince and architects

From Mr Andrew Anderson

Sir, I cannot comment on the particular case to which Colin St John Wilson refers (June 19) but Quinlan Terry and I were at architectural school at a time when a traditional design with as much as a pitched roof ran into trouble with the staff and we all had difficulty in getting qualified as a result.

The strongest opposition to the sea change taking place in attitudes still comes, as then, from inside the profession.

No one who has visited the Sainsbury Centre here in Norwich can fail to be impressed by the spacious tranquility of the interior and by the beautiful detailing. It is the outside of buildings we do not seem to be as good at designing as our ancestors.

Perhaps it is because we take the weather less seriously (until the roofs or windows leak) but the main reason, I suspect, because the street - or the square - is no longer a place to spend time in but merely an inconvenience to be negotiated as quickly as possible as we rush from one appointment to the next.

Good buildings need time as well as space. Yours faithfully, A. ANDERSON, 1 The Close, Norwich, June 20.

Gift of tongues

From Mr Peter Wood

Sir, The Government's reported intention that all children should learn at least one EEC language in addition to English is a remarkably modest one and the Institute of Export-Gallup survey referred to by Mr Royce (June 18) showing only 29 per cent of institute members able to read a German newspaper merely underlines what is now little short of being a commercial disaster.

However, my own limited observation in recent years of British companies attempting to export to Eastern Europe suggests that the commercial problem is bound up with much more deep-seated cultural ones.

The really successful businessmen - they are often lone, highly-motivated individuals or small teams - operating in the Soviet-block countries are generally those with a good command of German, Russian, Polish or Serbo-Croat in varying combinations, backed on to university training in modern languages or to experience in good schools with a strong modern-language section.

Even these rare skills are nevertheless useless in themselves unless they are allied to selling ability, energy and the fundamental ability to achieve rapport with their clients. Many of their clients in Eastern Europe will be highly educated people, and unless our exporters are able to communicate at some depth they may not succeed in their commercial objectives.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Honesty to God and the Church

From the Bishop of Salisbury

Sir, Within the Church of England there are many loyal and devoted members who are utterly convinced of the truth of the central doctrines of the faith: the Trinity, the Incarnation, the Atonement, the Resurrection, the Holy Spirit. At the same time they have private variations of belief on matters arising from these doctrines, sincere and often deeply pondered deviations from orthodox tradition.

It will be an immeasurable gain to such Christians to have as a bishop in their Church someone who can expound the central doctrines with such conviction, enthusiasm and vivid relevance, and at the same time know what it is to stand where they stand on some of the secondary matters.

It will also be good for us to have as a teacher of the faith someone who, because he is so transparently honest about the lesser points on which he differs from the tradition, can be totally believed and respected when he preaches on the primary issues.

Having known Professor Jenkins for 25 years I look forward eagerly and thankfully to the contribution he will make as a bishop to the life and thinking of the Church and I know that when, at his consecration, he affirms his loyalty to Bible and creeds as his inheritance of faith, he will be speaking the truth.

Yours faithfully, JOHN SARUM, 71 The Close, Salisbury, Wiltshire, June 25.

From the Reverend E. W. L. May, R.A.F. (ret'd)

Sir, It is reported that next Sunday a petition containing thousands of signatures is to be presented to the Archbishop of York asking him seriously to consider whether he should consecrate Dr David Jenkins as Bishop of Durham on July 6 if he should fail to affirm publicly that he believes the creeds "as the Church has consistently interpreted them".

It is well known that recently he expressed disbelief on television in the Resurrection as an historical event and also cast doubt on two other basic Christian doctrines.

Meanwhile in Salisbury's *Laws of England* it is stated that clergymen of the Established Church who publicly repudiate fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith are

straitened just how vulnerable we are. North Sea oil is a precious resource. At the moment it is being frittered away on funding the army of unemployed. In another decade or so the oil will be gone... forever.

The Government lied to you. The Prime Minister has repeatedly said that the Government will not interfere - but the truth is that she has deliberately been working to prolong the strike.

Were the miners to lose, Britain would be the poorer, harsher, and more divided. We will not allow that to happen. GEORGE W. HOLT, Chairman of the Joint Chapels at Times Newspapers, representing London Region NCA (1983); London Press Branch EETPU; ALUEW Fleet Street Branch; members of the NUJ, Times Newspapers Ltd, Gray's Inn Road, WC1, June 26.

The miners' strike

From Mr George W. Holt

Sir, Trade unionists in Fleet Street - the ordinary printers, journalists, clerical and distribution workers - have demanded, through a "right of reply", that the miners' voice is heard for a change. We have produced this statement because we want readers to know that the men and women who make daily newspapers are resolute in their support of the miners.

Why? We want to stop thousands of miners - and their families - joining the four million people who daily endure the indignity of being without work.

Britain needs coal: we have greater reserves of coal than any country in Europe, but in ten to 15 years we will - on present policies - once again be dependent on imported energy. The present Middle East war demonstrates just how vulnerable we are.

Europeans will once again chuckle that a proud country can contrive to send such unrepresentative members to an assembly whose purpose is to be consultative precisely because it is supposed to reflect faithfully national opinions.

Mrs Thatcher may be privately delighted that extremist Labour politicians are thus let loose on Europe, but this is not a time for thinking privately or even party-politically; Britain nationally has lost.

Yours respectfully, J. W. SAUNDERS, 17 Benton Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, June 19.

Hoisting away

From Mr Ronald V. Cox

Sir, I have always been fascinated that pupils, joining the sailing club at this school, use the traditional cries "one-two-six" or "two-six-eight", or "two-six-heave" when pulling their boats out of the water.

Memories of 40 years ago confirm that similar calls were in widespread use in the Royal Navy at that time.

Exploring the origins of these curious sequences my French-speaking colleagues speculate that the "two" might represent the French

guilty of "offences cognisable by the courts", in that they are "depraving the Book of Common Prayer, and maintaining doctrines repugnant to the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion - doctrines which are absolutely essential to the Christian faith or at least of most high importance" (vol. 14, para. 1354, 4th edition).

The state should request the Archbishop of York not to proceed with the consecration in York Minster until the matter has been debated in the General Synod of the Church of England and the problem eventually resolved to the satisfaction of both Church and state.

E. W. L. MAY, Bridge, Wingham, Chard, Somerset, June 25.

From Dr James Mark

Sir, In his letter (June 25) on the recent remarks by the Bishop-designate of Durham Professor Mascall rightly tries to establish a distinction between objective truth and subjective feeling as the basis of theology. The difficulty arises over the way in which he tries to define it.

All Christians would, or should agree with his emphasis on the events which "continue to have effects which transform the entire human race, and through it the whole of the created universe".

Those who, like myself, sympathize with the Bishop-designate of Durham would insist, however, that these effects are so great as to surpass the power of human beings to understand them, though the challenge to do so will persist to the end of time.

In this situation it does not seem to me helpful to speak, as Professor Mascall does, of "a change in the objective condition of the universe", an assertion implying the need for verifiable evidence which it might be difficult or impossible to provide or defend.

It is surely more rewarding to speak of an unique revelation of God to men, of which we speak as best we can. In doing so we should gladly recall the ways in which men have spoken of it in the past, but recognize that we cannot claim the force of literal description in referring to events which lie beyond it.

Yours faithfully, JAMES MARK, 6 Manorbrook, SE3, June 25.

From Mrs A. E. Klemz

Sir, What a defeatist bunch of ladies you have had writing in on the subject of women's careers!

Training our daughters to expect to have to disrupt their careers for marriage and children indeed! Why always the woman? Why not the man?

Should we not be training our sons to take their fair share of the housework and child-rearing duties? Should we not be training our girls to select their husbands from the growing band of intelligent and enlightened young men who are willing to do their share?

If men want to live in comfortable homes and enjoy the company of children then they should be willing to take on some of the drudgery involved - and be prepared to modify their own careers if necessary.

A bit more role-sharing would go a long way to creating mutual understanding and might bring about a drop in the appalling divorce rate.

Yours sincerely, A. E. KLEMZ, 31 Tenynson Road, Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.

From Mr D. G. Bosanquet

Sir, I am the Duke of Devonshire's solicitor. My attention has been drawn to the remarks about Pratt's Club in *The Times* of June 11, the partial retraction which appeared the following day, and the further reference to the club in today's *Times* (June 20). I wish to point out that your information is incorrect.

Under the rules of the club new members are elected by the club committee and not by the general body of members, so the question of blackballing in the accepted sense does not arise.

There is a long waiting list and the names of candidates are brought forward in sequence. Mr Peter Walker's name came up last March and the committee duly elected him Mr Heseltine's turn has not yet come. Consequently to say either of them has been "blackballed" is untrue.

Yours faithfully, D. G. BOSANQUET, Currys & Co, 21 Buckingham Gate, SW1, June 20.

Water everywhere

From Professor N. Kurti, FRS

Sir, It seems (e.g. "Prize university building may be demolished", June 19) that one of the unfortunate results of modern architectural fashions and building methods is excessive "water penetration", i.e. the buildings leak. I suggest a competition and the winning firm to receive a tastefully designed emblem with the motto, *Après nous le déluge*.

Yours faithfully, N. KURTI, University of Oxford, Department of Engineering Science, Parks Road, Oxford, June 19.

Dusty answers to the unemployed

From Mr I. W. Hannah

Sir, How many of your older and more experienced readers, who are unemployed, have received replies along the lines of, "While we are greatly impressed with your experience and qualifications, I regret that we have nothing that would suit you at the present time... However we will keep your papers on file and should the situation change we will be in contact with you again".

I have received numerous replies of this nature, many using this very cliché. I have also been informed that at the age of 32 I am too old and experienced to be considered for a trainee's position, although I and I am sure many others would willingly go to work in such a position.

After ten years as an Army officer and two years with a private firm (now sadly out of business), I would think that some companies would look at me, but I am reliably informed that most of the filtering is carried out by secretaries, who have no form of personnel training and who know of no other device to put off an applicant than to use such unconstructive clichés, which explain nothing.

If I may be so bold I suggest to companies that they could help not only the unemployed people of management experience, but themselves as well, by taking on such people for a month's trial and paying them a small sum to cover their expenses.

This would allow the company the chance to have a good look at some of their applicants. It could also boost the morale of some of the jobless and give them some measure of hope for the future.

Perhaps the Government could be persuaded to take an interest in such a scheme, run along the lines of the Youth Training Scheme, for those who are too old to be considered for YTS.

Yours faithfully, I. W. HANNAH, 25A St James's Drive, SW17 June 22.

A woman's work

From Mrs A. E. Klemz

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Yours sincerely, A. E. KLEMZ, 31 Tenynson Road, Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.

Smoking ban on Tube

From Mr Ivor Turnbull

Sir, How now may smokers smooth nerves tortured by the cold-drinking hamburger-eating, paper-strewn, feet-on-seat-depositing, headphone-tintinabulating habits of fellow-passengers (report, June 21)?

Yours faithfully, IVOR TURNBULL, 116 Long Acre, WC2, June 21.

Pratt's Club

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THE ARTS

John Percival introduces Channel 4's ballet season, starting tonight
Alluring invitation to the dance

It is the great curtain of New York State Theatre which viewers will see rise at nine o'clock tonight as Channel 4 starts a five-week television dance season. There are varied times ahead, but sensibly the opening of the series has been planned to be painless. With two ballets by George Balanchine and with New York City Ballet to dance them, you cannot go wrong.

True, *Mozartiana* can be puzzling if you worry about what its separate sections mean, how they relate to each other. But if you just watch the dancing, especially the inimitable Suzanne Farrell in the leading role, Balanchine made for her you will see a very personal interpretation of classical dancing, something no other ballerina could imitate.

The Gershwin ballet *Who Cares?*, the other half of this double bill, is something everyone except snobs can enjoy. Balanchine's Apollo in the leading role danced by Sean Lavery, everyone else will spot more than hints of Fred Astaire. Patricia McBride, synopsizing her way through the "Fascinating Rhythm" solo, is another unique performer, and look out for Heather Watts in "Embraceable You" and the rapidly up-and-coming Lourdes Lopez.

For my money, *Who Cares?* overcomes far better than most the problems of how to film ballet for the small screen. It has the courage sometimes to pull the camera right back and show the full stage pattern, worthwhile even at the cost of tiny figures; and sometimes to go right in for the solos and duets. That gets the best of both worlds: the exuberant dance invention and the world of Broadway and Hollywood it is saluting.

At the far end of the series, on July 25, and at the other end of the dance spectrum, there is an only very slightly stilted version of Pina Bausch's 1980, recorded when she played a pecked-forth girl at Sadler's Wells. Many people will think there is little dance in it. There is certainly a lot of talking too, and a good deal of role-playing, but every moment is choreographed for the amazing performers of her Wuppertal Dance Theatre.

Susan Sonag's discussion of what Bausch is trying to do (Sunday July 22 - the only programme not on a Wednesday) will tell you what to expect, if you can manage to follow it through the sometimes irrelevant and misplaced illustrations added by the director Jolyon Wilmhurst in trying to turn her sensible, enthusiastic talk into a pretentious "television essay".

The Hans van Manen programme on July 4 succeeds better in its commentary by letting the choreographer himself provide it after the Dutch National Ballet have performed three of his works. This gives a real insight into the creator's mind and methods. But another Dutch contribution, by Jiffi Kylian's Netherlands Dance Theatre (July 18), may perhaps prove the most stunning event of the series.

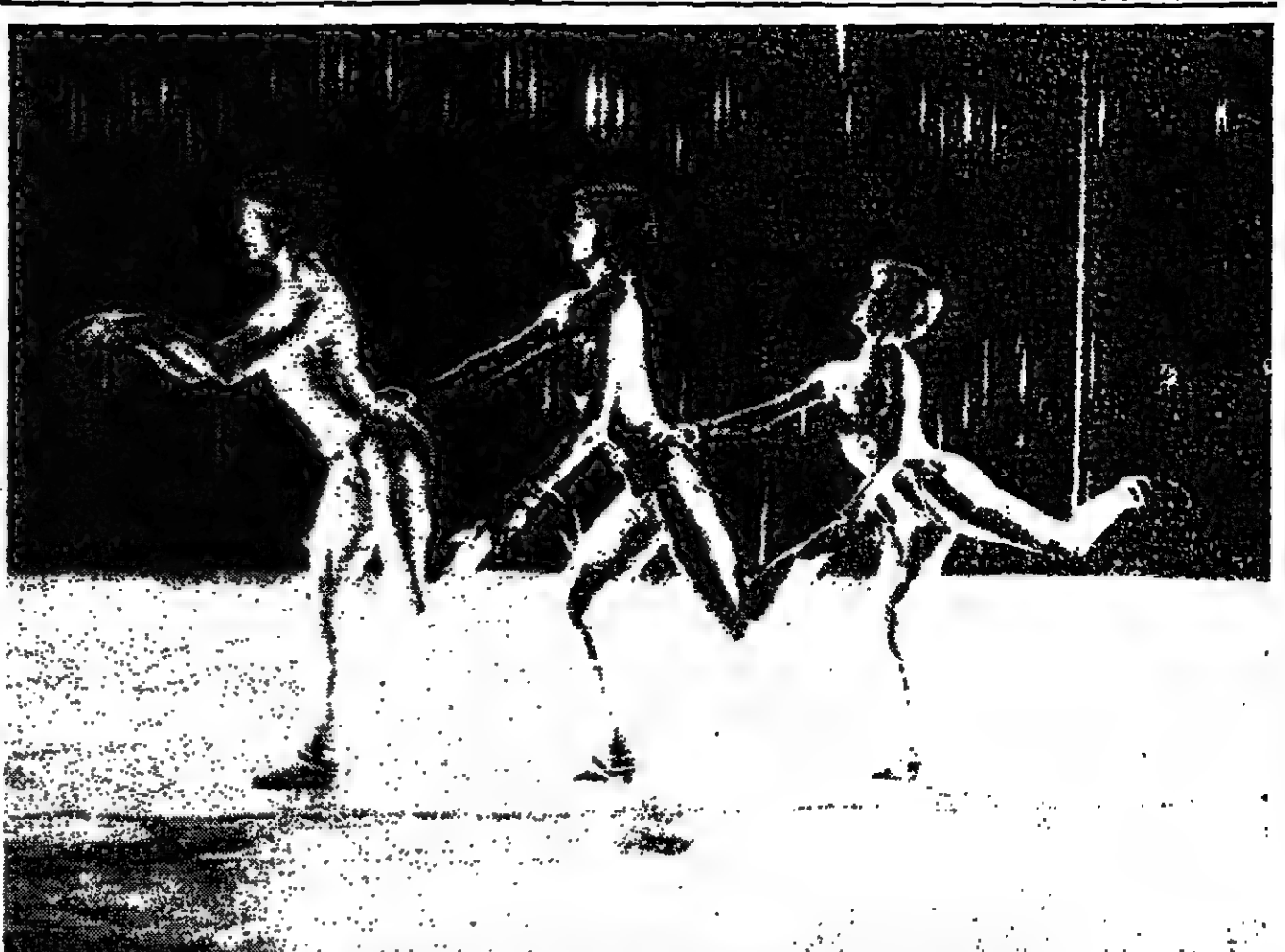
I have not yet seen a preview of the documentary half of the programme, with Kylian's account of attending a great gathering of Aboriginal Australian dancers on Groote Eylandt in 1980, but the ballet that inspired him to, *Stamping Ground*, has amazing invention for his cast of six who stamp, slide, pounce, prance and pivot through tremendously exciting solos and ensembles.

The only British performers are in a double bill on July 11. Tom Jobe's *Rain Like Thunder*, with London Contemporary Dance Theatre, seems to me even more frenetic on screen

than on stage, will it grab the rock fans? If so, I hope they stay tuned for Ian Spink's *De Gas* with Second Stride, a sparse choreography but visually very beautiful and full of quiet surrealist wit.

Whether dance or any other art is best presented in short sharp bursts like this is debatable. The benefit to the presenting station is obvious. Frequent programmes for a month make an imposing and wide prestige. The same number spread evenly through the year would look pitifully meagre. But the art gains also from publicity and extra attention. More people will be tempted to watch.

For anyone unused to looking at dance, some of the programmes could be slightly tough going. That seems to me no disadvantage. Something with a definite flavour and demanding positive attention is more likely to hook the interest of those whose concerns are generally in other activities. And the eclectic choice gives more chance for any one person to find something that specially appeals - besides allowing hardcore balletomanes, who will watch anyway, to catch up with a range of things happening in dance today.



Kylian's *Stamping Ground* may prove the most stunning event of the whole series

London debuts
Commitment in the byways

The Faber Trio was formed in 1979 when the members won a chamber music prize at the Royal College of Music; they have been involved with Menuhin's "Live Music Now" scheme, but made their formal London debut only this month. They are an accomplished ensemble, with a strong commitment to what might be described as the drabber, greyer strands of twentieth-century music.

The unusual instrumentation is flute, viola and harp; thus, as well as Debussy's great Sonata for that combination, they tend to play works commissioned to complement it. Malcolm Lipkin's Harp Trio was written for them in 1982, and they also gave William Mathias's effective and lively *Zodiac Trio*, Op. 70, written in 1976 for another similar group of players.

Though they work well as an ensemble, there is a noticeable imbalance between the extrovert, convincing playing of the two female members, the flautist Louise Glanville and the harpist Ruth Faber, and the more restrained and uneven contribution of the viola player, James Sleight. Miss Faber provides the bedrock of the group, and her firmly articulated, rhythmically secure harp playing was always a delight. Miss Glanville's flute playing was occasionally unfocused, but at its best it was bright and dancing.

The recital at the Wigmore Hall by Sarah Pezely-Kodaly was an important event, because as the widow of Zoltan Kodaly she has some claim to be able to sing his music with special authenticity. Her manner is extrovert, possibly a touch naive, but always gratifying and, though I personally could not respond with fervour to her treatment of Purcell, Haydn fared better, emphasizing the folk-like quality of his canzonettes.

But the heart of the recital was, of course, the music by Kodaly; and here the original songs which ended the concert drew the deepest response from Miss Pezely-Kodaly. These are marvellous, terse little essays: "Spring" and "Weeping" from Op. 6, and also "Stay, sweet bird" from Op. 14, are all

beautifully concise inspirations, and she sang them with telling involvement and persuasiveness.

Nicholas Kenyon

The Mirror of Dionysus is a group of four people dedicated solely, it seems, to the performance of the work of two of them, the writer-poet David Ashurst and the composer-pianist David Charles Martin. Their recital, through whose course we were guided by a programme designed to resemble a tabloid newspaper, certainly provided food for thought, though I am not at all sure that Ashurst's and Martin's aims to make music more relevant to its audience have as yet been fulfilled.

Some of the pieces, taken on their own, were delightful. "Promotion", a soliloquy for tenor (Gareth Roberts), was a sadly funny portrayal of a factory worker who fantasizes over a procession of toy soldiers, before coming rudely back to earth from his imagined position as general surveying the troops with an abrupt declaration of boredom. Another solo work, "Jack's Visit", was equally effective because of its reflection of real life. Here an old woman (Penelope Mackay) imagined herself visited at home by her dead son, where in reality she was dying in lonely anonymity in hospital.

Otherwise, though, Ashurst and Martin seemed to miss their mark, save in the appealing, vulgarly of their level-headed "Jugger Jack". Too often their coyly sexual humour was predictable, as frequently was the style of Martin's accompaniments.

The violinist Duncan Riddell and the pianist Simon Shewring planned their programme intelligently, and included Szymanowski's evocative *Mythes* and Janacek's Violin Sonata between Beethoven's G major Sonata, Op. 30 No. 3, and Fauré's A major Sonata. Riddell is an accomplished performer, confident and musical, without being particularly adventurous. His manner suited Szymanowski's fairly specific if technically awesome demands better than Janacek's brand of romanticism, which really requires a more subjective performance

Television
Why honourable people went to ruthless extremes

Ten years after the Turkish invasion, and at a time when Rauf Denktaş's infant UDI looks like hardening into irreversible historical fact, Granada's two-part documentary *Cyprus: Britain's Grim Legacy* (ITV last night and tonight) both probes the wound and points an accusing finger.

To what extent did Britain set the island's two communities at each other's throats? Sir Anthony Nutting, Minister of State at the Foreign Office from 1954 to 1956, now sounds a shade ambiguous. "We used the Turks. But I don't think we botched them up." The Colonial Secretary, Lennox Boyd, was seen more excitedly excusing the Turks' "fears and anxieties". It was clearly inevitable that Turks should be enlisted as policemen in the drive to defeat the EOKA terrorists, but it now looks as if the British did not appreciate the inevitable results of that - a civil clash more savagely unforgiving than the one

which now prevails in Ulster. Never say "never". Henry Hopkinson did, in 1954, speaking of the possibility of Cypriot independence, and thus ensured both the mobilization of the Greeks and the end of his Ministerial career. Succumbing even now to an attack of nerves as he recalls that fateful speech, he explains the "great difficulty" in which his party loyalty had landed him. Many bombs, murders and riots later, that "never" was changed into the celebrated double negative "not never, but not now"; by that time the negotiations had got so muddled between Governor Harding and Archbishop Makarios (with Grivas lurking intransigently in the shadows) that deadlock and further bloodshed can hardly have come as a surprise.

Produced by Norma Percy, this careful and convincing film reveals the complex pressures - from London, Athens and Ankara as well as from different factions in Cyprus - which lay

behind each twist in the violent spiral. With the aid of newsreels and interviews it paints a grimly memorable portrait of the people who starred in this five-act tragedy.

Sir John Harding, tough, realistic and fundamentally decent; Makarios, embodying both Church and State, forced to play poker with his country's future, and overplaying his hand; Grivas, evoked less by his fuzzy voice and photograph than in the innocent-looking dwelling from whose cellar he ordered hundreds of murders. And, above all, terrorists, some of whom gave startlingly candid accounts of their exploits.

Enosis, we are told, was "something of the heart", for union with Greece, clean-living, honourable young men were prepared to follow their leader ("a volcano... a very loyal man") into extremes of ruthlessness. A strikingly handsome lady recalled carrying her male colleagues' pistols "in my belt or in my breast" (a capital offence). A man described the way his first victim's face haunted him, and how "after some more killings you get used to killing".

Tonight's instalment opens with a bland and smiling account by the writer, one Neophytos Sophocleous, who put the botched time-bomb under Harding's bed. Having left it snugly in position, he wandered downstairs to serve his employer what should have been his last meal on earth. Still bland and smiling, he recalls the execution of an EOKA traitor; another EOKA veteran admits that some people were executed simply because "they speak a lot". A man called Matrosos recalls being flushed out of a cave with the aid of grenades and petrol bombs; his interview is intercut with newsreel footage of the real event. "I jump out of the cave with the hope that somebody will shoot me."

Michael Church

Concerts
The elusive secrets of Erik Satie

Music Projects Almeida

If Satie were merely inept, trivial and boring, there would be no problem. The awkward thing is that we still do not know, a full century after he started composing, whether it is right for music to be inept, trivial and boring. Essentially it is a question of intention. Did Satie mean his music to be so bad? And, if he did, was he being funny?

Uncertainty about these things is responsible for one of the most interesting phenomena at a Satie concert: the quality of the laughter. When John White played seven little waltzes from *The Jellyfish Trap* the tittering was nervous, spasmodic and embarrassed. Obviously there was a profound recognition that Satie's formal disequilibrium is not motivated by any corresponding harmonic imperative, that his unconnected structures and his constant appeal to modal inflections of the simplest tonic-dominant harmony are not of themselves sufficient evidence of a new temporal

consciousness. He may be pulling our legs. He may be exploring new ideas of what music can be. Or he may just be so odd that this is the best he can do.

Those who favour the visionary explanation of Satie sometimes quote his cantata *Socrate* as evidence of purity, economy and timelessness, but here, as performed by Music Projects/London under Richard Bernas, it was as bad as all the rest, and therefore as puzzling. The three women soloists were seated like sibyls against the bare brick wall of the Almeida Theatre's apse,

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Endellion Quartet St John's/Radio 3

By addressing themselves to Benjamin Britten as well as to Haydn in their BBC lunchtime concert on Monday, the Endellion Quartet showed an eagerness of spirit in addition to assurance of style. Britten's Quartet No. 2 in C was his overt tribute to Purcell, an often acknowledged influence in many ways. It is his composition in 1945, soon after the first success of *Peter Grimes*, was a way of putting his heritage to

creative purpose. Its constructively symphonic thinking from the outset, where an upward leap of a tenth for each of three subjects is a feature that successfully arouses interest in all that happens to them, was vividly apparent in this performance. A closely calculated ensemble achieved by the players extended into the almost nightmare quality of the continuously muted middle movement.

What Britten called by its resolutely English label of "Chaconne" in the finale has so many unexpected elements that it is sometimes in danger of becoming a music analyst's playground. Not the least aspect is a readiness to break the mould of four-part writing and introduce different instrumental balances. The players here responded with a questing spirit in the harmonic variations, a fierce intensity in varied rhythms, and a well balanced ensemble in melodic relationships.

A close-knit texture was also evident in the best of Haydn's venturesome E major Quartet, Op. 54 No. 3, where the opening repeat in the first movement

NT

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Law Report June 27 1984

Reasonable time off for union activities

Wignall v British Gas Corporation
Before Mr Justice Waite, Mr W. L. Kendall and Mr T G P Rogers [Judgment delivered June 18]

When assessing the reasonableness of amounts of time off claimed by a part-time union official for union activities an industrial tribunal was entitled to take into account time off taken by him for union activities on other occasions during the years.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal dismissed an appeal by Mr Clifford Wignall from a decision of a Manchester industrial tribunal which dismissed his claim under section 28 (4) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978, that his employers, the British Gas Corporation, had failed to permit him time off as required by section 28 (1).

Section 28 of the 1978 Act provides: "(1) An employer shall permit an employee of his who is a member of an appropriate trade union to take time off, subject to and in accordance with subsection (3), during the employee's working hours for the purpose of taking part in any trade union activity to which this section applies..."

(3) The amount of time off which an employer is to be permitted to take under this section... (is such that) is reasonable in all the circumstances having regard to any relevant provisions of a code of practice..."

Mr John Hendy for the employee, Mr John Hand for the employers,

not unreasonable of the employers to say that in view of the leave he already had the extra 10 days was excessive.

There was cross-appeal against the industrial tribunal's finding that the preparation of the magazine was a trade union activity.

On appeal it was said on the employee's behalf that section 28(3) required each proposed activity to be weighed and tested on its own merits without regard to any other activities or duties, and that the industrial tribunal had erred in law in looking at the totality of the amount of time off taken by the employee.

The appeal tribunal saw no reason for placing constraints on the language of the section. The natural presumption was that a formula as wide as "reasonable in all the circumstances" would include consideration of time which had already been taken when judging the reasonableness of a request for time off for a particular union activity.

Solicitors Miss P. Grant, Mr Paul R. Smith, Ayrinchin.

Corroboration by fabrication

Mr Timothy Worrington for the plaintiff, Mr Michael Wood for the commissioner.

MR JUSTICE MARS-JONES said that the plaintiff was an odd if not eccentric person who did not conform to ordinary standards of behaviour and was capable of behaving in a pig-headed and obstinate way and making a thorough nuisance of himself so far as the police were concerned.

She had been lawfully arrested for assaulting a police officer after having caused an obstruction by parking her car in the middle of the road, and at the police station had been uncooperative and hysterical.

His Lordship had accepted the commissioner's submission that the plaintiff had been shown to be so unreliable a witness that he ought not to accept her evidence as to how her injury had been sustained unless there were some independent corroboration of it. However, his Lordship was satisfied that WPC Field had fabricated evidence that she had seen the plaintiff banging on a detention room door with her fists, in order to try to provide an alternative explanation for her injury, and that two other police officers had not been frank with the court.

That was sufficient corroboration to satisfy his Lordship of the truth of the plaintiff's allegation, and she was therefore entitled to damages for assault.

The injury had caused considerable pain at the time and a small loss of amenity. Her permanent consequent disability was minimal and the appropriate figure for general damages was £2,000.

Solicitors: Kingsley Napley & Co, Solicitors, Metropolitan Police.

THE TIMES Portfolio

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Markets fear slump

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 18. Dealings End, June 29. 5 Contango Day, July 2. Settlement Day, July 9

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No.	Company	1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
1	DRAPERY & STORES							
1	Debenhams	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
2	Currys	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
3	Debenhams	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
4	Foster Bros	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
5	Freemans	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
6	Griston	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
7	Greenfield Leisure	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
8	Hayward (J)	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
9	MT	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
10	Warrick	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
11	INDUSTRIALS A-D							
12	Alm	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
13	Baker Perkins	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
14	Bath & Portland	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
15	Bepko	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
16	Brandsome Eng	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
17	Brook St Bureau	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
18	Burgess	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
19	Centenary Ind	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
20	Cockson	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
21	Davy	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
22	INDUSTRIALS L-R							
23	Lloyd (C)	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
24	Lan Midland	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
25	Manchester Ship	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
26	ML	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
27	Norcross	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
28	Portals	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
29	Pratt (P) Eng	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
30	Redfern Glass	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
31	Richardson West	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
32	Rotec	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
33	Auto Products	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
34	Flight Refuelling	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
35	Glanville Lawrence	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
36	Henry	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
37	Kenning Motor	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
38	Kwik	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
39	Lees	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
40	Lees	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
41	Lees	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
42	Lees	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
43	Lees	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
44	Lees	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
45	Lees	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
46	Lees	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
47	Lees	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
48	Lees	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
49	Lees	100	95	98	0	0	0	0
50	Lees	100	95	98	0	0	0	0

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

BRITISH FUNDS			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

SHORTS			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

MEDIUMS			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

LONGS			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

BANKS DISCOUNT HP			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

BUILDING AND ROADS			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

FINANCE AND LAND			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

FINANCIAL TRUSTS			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

FOODS			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

MEDICALS, PLASTICS			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

CINEMAS AND TV			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

DRAPERY AND STORES			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

ELECTRICALS			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS A-D			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS E-K			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS L-R			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS S-Z			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

HOTELS AND CATERERS			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS A-D			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS E-K			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS L-R			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS S-Z			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS A-D			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS E-K			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS L-R			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS S-Z			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS A-D			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS E-K			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS L-R			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS S-Z			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS A-D			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS E-K			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS L-R			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS S-Z			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS A-D			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS E-K			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

INDUSTRIALS L-R			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

OIL			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

OVERSEAS TRADERS			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

PROPERTY			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

LEISURE			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

MINING			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

SHIPPING			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

SHOES AND LEATHER			
1983/84 High	1983/84 Low	Price	Chg

IN BRIEF

Barclays

Barclays

Barclays

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Sir Adam answers critics on BCal's finances

The House of Lords this afternoon will address its collective mind to the state of civil aviation, alive, I am sure, to the dogfight overhead between Lord King, the chairman of British Airways, and Sir Adam Thomson, the chairman of British Caledonian.

Sir Adam is fighting for the transfer of a number of BA's routes - and perhaps for BCal's life. Lord King is intent on carrying out the job Mrs Thatcher charged him with when she appointed him to BA, namely to privatize BA. If he were to lose profitable BA routes, an already hazardous mission would be threatened by firing from his own side.

On the ground, BCal, partly by the persuasive strength of its arguments against BA as an entrenched private monopoly, partly by skilful lobbying, is winning the propaganda war.

Left to its own devices, the Civil Aviation Authority, which is within an ace of completing its review for the Secretary of State, Mr Nicholas Ridley, of the implications of a privatized BA for competition and the development of the airline industry, would come down broadly in favour of Sir Adam. In Whitehall and Westminster, the Treasury, which needs the denationalization money, is Lord King's staunchest ally.

Amid fierce arguments about airline competition, serving the consumer and the development of Gatwick airport, there is the vital question of finance: not to mince words, the viability of BCal and the capability of the Caledonian Aviation Group to meet the considerable costs of BCal's ambitious drive for BA routes. The CAA had to satisfy itself that applicants for routes have sufficient financial muscle to buy and sustain them. So, I imagine, have BCal's shareholders, notably investors in industry, the biggest by far, and BCal's bankers.

The starting point of any analysis of BCal's latest accounts (to October 31, 1983) has to be note 15 which states that £67m of the company's £69m "cash at bank and in hand" is held overseas and remittable to Britain subject to the availability of foreign currency in the debtor countries (mainly Nigeria). Thus the first question I put to Sir Adam was "How much of the £67m is effectively blocked?"

He replied: "After taking account of receipts during recent months only £7.5m of the £67m held overseas at October 31, 1983, remains outstanding for repatriation to the United Kingdom."

We went on from there.

Q: How does the company intend to finance £217m of capital commitments?

A: The capital commitments comprise three A310 Airbus aircraft at an aggregate cost of approximately £98m and seven A320 Airbus aircraft at an aggregate cost of approximately £107m. The company negotiated manufacturers' support for financing all these aircraft. The first A320 is not due for delivery until spring 1988 and we do not anticipate commencing negotiations with the banks for the financing until some years hence. Two of the three A310 aircraft have now been financed and delivered. The third aircraft is due for delivery in 1985 - when the date is fixed the finance will be arranged. No problems are anticipated in arranging aircraft finance.

Q: BCal's gearing is already high: net borrowings, even after deducting blocked cash balances, are nearly twice shareholders' funds, and £24m is a revaluation reserve.

A: At October 1983, the group's debt/equity ratio amounted to 2.9:1 - comfortably within the maximum allowed by leading lenders.

Although revaluation reserves are non-distributable, our major lenders have agreed that they should be included in shareholders' funds.

It is our intention to reduce the debt/equity ratio as part of our refinancing arrangements connected with acquiring British Airways routes. The capitalization of BCal is not important nor relevant because the holding company guarantees BCal's major indebtedness. It is the holding company which will be obtaining a quotation, not BCal.

Q: In 1983 loans, lease finance and deposits released exceeded loan and lease repayments. When will the group be in a position to meet debt repayments out of its own earnings?

A: Caledonian's forward business plans show such debt service cover being met adequately in all future years including the current year which is due to end in October, 1984.

Q: If the group intends to expand its routes it will need to purchase further assets and equipment estimated at £250m. Where will the money come from for this and the £217m of existing capital commitments?

A: We are well advanced with our future business plans and have made presentations to stockbrokers and merchant bankers in the City. Plans include full provision for the group's future capital requirements.

Q: When can the group expect to pay a dividend again or make an allocation to the staff profit sharing scheme?

A: I am confident of paying a dividend to its shareholders and making an allocation to its staff profit sharing scheme out of the profits for the current year to October 1984.

Farewell toast to Charles Tidbury

The ebullient and forthright Mr Charles Tidbury takes his formal leave of Whitbread's shareholders today by presenting his farewell annual statement as chairman.

Mr Tidbury leaves his successor, Mr Sam Whitbread, a fine legacy of achievement and an exciting blueprint for the future. The report shows that since he assumed the chair in 1978, Whitbread's pretax profits have risen from £43.5m to £95.1m, translating into earnings per share which have improved from 10.8p to 19.3p. The net asset value per ordinary share has grown in tandem from 104.8p to 224.2p over the same period.

But the figures are merely the bones of a remarkable change in the texture and the flesh of this 240-year-old company. Far from being only a brewer, Mr Tidbury breaks down the group's activities to reveal that United Kingdom beer produces only 40 per cent of total profits. Another 40 per cent comes from retailing, including Thresher off-licences, Henekeys pubs and Pizza Hut eating houses, while as much as 20 per cent comes from wine and spirits wholesaling.

"I believe your is now well astride the leisure market," Mr Tidbury tells shareholders, referring proudly to interest in TV South and a joint venture with the Belgian business GB-Inno. Further afield, he records that Whitbread America has met its second yearly budget, adding that "we firmly believe that Whitbread now has a strong and highly viable base in the US." At the same time, the British beer market is not to be written off, as changes in habits present new commercial opportunities - particularly in the take-home trade.

These are challenges which will no doubt be picked up by Mr Whitbread with verve and vigour.

Tebbit presses City to reach consensus over regulation

By Philip Robinson

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, told leading City figures yesterday that time is pressing for them to come up with a consensus on how the City should be regulated in future.

He hinted strongly that he was happy to accept a large amount of self-regulation by the City, providing it adequately protected the investor, but he made sure the 150-strong audience understood that a Government agency has not been totally ruled out if the City could not deliver a united view in time.

Mr Tebbit was breaking silence for the first time over what he feels should be the broad framework in the revolution which will change the method of scaling gilt-edged stocks and create large multi-function banking-brokers to compete internationally with the Americans and Japanese.

After a 15-minute speech, Mr Tebbit said: "If I am going to get this show moving I need to have a pretty clear picture in my mind of what I think needs to be done by the late summer, if it is to be agreed with my colleagues by autumn to get the October 1985 slot in the parliamentary timetable."

Missing any of these deadlines, he warned could jeopardize getting the necessary legal backing for a self-regulatory system of investor protection into place.

Mr Tebbit set out five main objectives which the City's consensus would have to meet:

- A financial sector able to provide services to British industry and commerce, private investors and government in the most efficient and cheapest way and which is internationally competitive.
- Freedom for market forces to stimulate competition and encourage innovation.
- A regulatory framework which accommodates international development and is not a cover for protectionism.
- A regulatory framework which inspires investor confidence by ensuring that the British financial services sector is both competitive and a

general rather than specific terms.

"There is no body in the City today, or elsewhere, who can claim to have a blueprint which will define unambiguously and correctly where the changes now so dramatically taking effect in the financial services sector will end up."

Asked if he thought self-regulation would still exist in London in five years' time, Mr Tebbit said: "While I hold this office you will not find the Department of Trade wading into the City trying to regulate right, left and centre." But he said whether that ruled out some form of Government agency was uncertain.

Mr Tebbit said it was now increasingly urgent for a consensus view to be formed.

This ought to emerge from the Bank of England's committee of ten senior City figures formed last month to advise on the shape and structure of self-regulation for London's financial markets. It is understood the committee has already submitted some tentative proposals.

Mr Tebbit added that his formulated objectives were in



Norman Tebbit: breaking silence over framework

"clean" place in which to do business and which is clearly seen as such.

- A regulatory framework which is predictable enough to shape the structural changes in the City which are now gathering pace, but also sufficiently flexible neither to cramp this process nor to be overrun by it.

Mr Tebbit added that his formulated objectives were in

Reagan criticized over debt inaction

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Senator Bernardo Grinspun, Argentina's finance minister, held an extra day of talks with New York bankers yesterday as pressure built on the Reagan Administration to develop a broader approach to the debt crisis after the latest rise in US interest rates.

Senator Grinspun is seeking a new loan from Argentina's creditor banks to pay all part of \$350m (£259m) in overdue interest payments before this Saturday when American banks are prepared to list the loans as non-accrual and subtract them from second quarter earnings.

Today, he is due in Washington for talks with the International Monetary Fund.

Meanwhile, the Reagan Administration is being criticized in American newspapers and by influential Congressmen and Wall Street analysts for not developing a better response to the concerns of Latin American leaders who met at Cartagena, Colombia.

The Washington Post said in a critical leading article that the low-key message of the meeting deserved "an active affirmative response", especially given the rise in the US prime lending rate to 13 per cent.

It added: "This latest rise in the prime rate, three days after Cartagena, strengthens the case for thinking that further intervention may become necessary."

Similar sentiments were echoed on Capitol Hill and by influential commercial bankers who said the four-month runup in rates in both the US and Britain strengthened the hand of debtor nations demanding a global approach to the problem.

Bankers estimated that the two-point rise in rates since mid-March has added \$5 billion a year to Latin American interest payments.

A senior official of one large New York bank said: "The stakes are too great for all players - the banks, the countries and the US Government - to keep the current situation going much longer."

He agreed with a group of US Congressmen who said that pressure was growing for some form of a "cap" on interest rates, given the likelihood that US budget deficits would remain at historically high levels.

Meanwhile, the White House issued a statement promising stronger action to reduce the deficit after the presidential election but reiterating the Administration's line that the record deficits are not responsible for high interest rates.

Greenall Whitley buys De Vere

By Our City Staff

Mr Leopold Muller, the 81-year-old chairman of De Vere Hotels and Restaurants, ended years of takeover speculation yesterday when he sold his majority stake to Greenall Whitley.

Greenall is paying 120p cash a share for Mr Muller's 51.2 per cent and making an agreed offer for the rest, valuing De Vere - which owns 14 hotels, London's Connaught Rooms and the Mirabelle restaurant - at £44.5m.

De Vere has teased the City with takeover talk for years. Just last month, talks with an unnamed bidder were called off because the 315p a share terms were unacceptable.

De Vere shares were suspended yesterday morning, pending publication of a statement, then trading resumed at lunchtime. Greenall is offering a share alternative at the rate of one new Greenall share for every 130p cash.

The maximum number of new shares available under the offer is 10.75 million. These will have the right to the final dividend for the year to this September, but not to the 1.928p net interim dividend to be paid on July 13.

In the stock market yesterday, De Vere's price closed 1p lower at 305p while Greenall lost 13p to 124p.

Mr Muller will resign as chairman and a director and become life president. Greenall is talking with Mr Muller and Mr Leslie Jackson, the managing director of De Vere, about the sale of some of De Vere's non-hotel interests.

In a separate announcement yesterday, Greene, King & Soos, the brewer, disclosed it now owns 7.253 per cent of Midsummer Inns, the former Camra group. Midsummer is currently the subject of a £1.9m takeover bid from Swithland Leisure, a small private company, which has already bought 24.7 per cent.

Mr William Bridge, the chairman of Greene King, said yesterday: "Midsummer is a customer of ours and we have bought the stake to protect our interests. It is unlikely we will buy many more shares."

Wedd halts dealings with Amex

The C. and R. Pastor debate continues to haunt London's leading stock jobber, Wedd Durlacher Mordaunt.

Wedd announced yesterday that it has reluctantly decided to discontinue dealing with the Shearson American Express investment banker.

Last April, Wedd found itself in litigation with Merrill Lynch and Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb over its dealings in New York for a company called C. and R. Pastor, whose chief executives disappeared, leaving the company with debts of more than £17m, much of it owed to leading American brokers.

Since then, Merrill Lynch has withdrawn its actions against Wedd.

American Express has taken over Lehman Brothers and appears to have decided to continue its litigation. Consequently, Wedd has decided not to do business with the Americans until the case is brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Wedd continues vigorously to deny the allegations that it was negligent in dealing for Pastor.

Dee looking for Booker

Dee Corporation and Department of Trade officials failed to reach agreement yesterday over whether Dee should go on buying Booker McConnell shares following its £230m bid for the food group being referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Dee was in the market on Friday after it had refused to give voluntary undertakings to the Trade Department that it would not buy more Booker shares.

It is understood that Dee had offered a compromise, but the department has found it unacceptable. Further talks between the two are planned.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 index: 1024.3 down 8.8 (high: 1029.5; low: 1022.6)
FT index: 803.9 down 8.8
FT All Share: 481.45 down 4.0
Bargains: 16.507
Datastream USM Leaders index: 101.91 down 0.89
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1,127 down 2.37
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index 10,245.08 up 72.58
Hongkong: Hang Seng index 527.92 down 6.45

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Starting \$1.352 up 35pts
Index 79.0 down 0.2
DM 3.7750 down 0.0150
FF 11.57 down 0.0525
Yen 320.75 down 0.75
Dollar index 133.9 down 0.3
DM 2.785 down 0.0185
NEW YORK LATEST
Starting \$1.3540
Dollar DM 2.7845

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9, 9 1/2
Finance houses base rate 9 1/2
Discount market loans week fixed 8 7/8
3 month interbank 9 1/8 - 9 1/2
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12 1/4 - 12
3 month DM 6 - 5 1/2
3 month FF 12 1/4 - 12 1/2
US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 10 1/4
Treasury long bond 8 7/8 - 8 7/16
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2 to June 5, 1983 inclusive: 9.518 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$369 pm \$369.50
close \$370 - \$370.50 (£273.25 - 273.75)
New York (latest): \$370.25
Kruggerand (per coin): \$381.382.50 (£281.50 - 282.50)
Sovereigns (new): \$86.50 - 87.50 (£64 - 64.75)
Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Royal seal for Barclays merger Bill

The merger of Barclays Bank's international subsidiary with the domestic arm drew closer yesterday when the Barclays Bill paving the way for the merger was given the Royal Assent.

By merging the domestic and international sides, Barclays hopes to create a more efficient unit able to give a better service. Cost-savings are also envisaged. The merger is due to be completed by the beginning of next year.

● MR ROBERT MAXWELL predicts in the latest annual report of his Pergamon Press, which controls the publicly-quoted British Printing and Communication Corporation, that Pergamon's profit should rise by "at least £4m" this year, taking it over £15m. "With the impetus of the very substantial improvement in profits forecast by BPCC, the outlook for the group is most encouraging."

● ARGYLL GROUP. Mr James Gulliver's foods combine, reported full-year pre-tax profits of £40.1m (£25.8m). This is well ahead of the £36.5m the group forecast last year. The final dividend is also better than forecast, making a total of 5p.

Tempus, page 17

● RFD with interests in licence cable components and cabling, is increasing its full-year dividend payment by 10 per cent to 2.46p, despite a drop in trading profits from 2.3m to £1.9m and a decline in retail profits to £1.6m (£2m).

Tempus, page 17

Plan to transform BIA

By Alison Eadie

A body to give greater identity to general insurance business is being planned by the British Insurance Association.

The BIA, which represents more than 340 insurance companies transacting 95 per cent of the worldwide business of the British company market, will be transformed into the Association of British Insurers, which will devolve into two councils, one for general insurance and one for life insurance.

The proposals go to the BIA council next month, then to members. If approved, the association will be launched next spring or summer.

Mr John Howard, the outgoing chairman of the BIA, said at the annual members' results meeting that conditions in the British market, although still very competitive, had become more stable.

Changes in privatization licence

All clear for British Telecom

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government yesterday cleared the final major organizational hurdle in its planned stock market flotation of British Telecom when it published the revised terms of the licence that will govern Telecom's operations as a private sector company.

A draft licence was published last autumn, but has since been modified and tightened up in a number of key areas to meet the fears voiced in Parliament and the telecommunications industry that the original scheme would leave Telecom free to abuse its dominant market position in a number of ways.

Publication of the final licence has been held up by - among other things - a dispute between British Telecom and Mercury, its recently formed private sector competitor, over the terms on which Mercury is allowed to connect its calls to

the national Telecom network. The new licence will be before Parliament for the next 40 days, paving the way for British Telecom to start trading as a public limited company on August 6. From that date onwards, responsibility for controlling BT's policy and pricing will shift to the Office of Telecommunications, the new regulatory body.

A number of other less important licences - governing such things as Telecom's mobile land radio operations and its value added services such as Prestel - will also be published by the start of August, the Department of Trade and Industry said yesterday.

The cumulative effect of all these moves will be that the Government is constitutionally free to press ahead with the stock market flotation of British Telecom in the "late autumn" as planned. The target date for the issue is still November.

The final licence confirms that Telecom's freedom to raise its average charges on trunk and local calls will be restricted to three percentage points below the rate of inflation. If the new regime had applied last year, Telecom would not have been allowed to raise its average charges by more than 0.7 per cent.

Among the changes made since the last draft licence was published are clauses tightening the rules governing the supply of directory information, publication of charges and the ban on Telecom cross-subsidizing different parts of its business.

Whitehall officials say that the Government has made efforts to meet all the main criticisms levelled at the original licence.



Mr Charles Hambro reports on Hambros PLC 1984 results

The year under review has been an eventful and successful one for the group. The upturn in world economic activity which has been particularly marked in the United States has continued, although there are increasing signs of stress coming to the surface, both within the United States and in the developing nations as a result of United States fiscal policies.

By far the most significant event for Hambros was the sale of the group's remaining 25% interest in Hambro Life Assurance to Charterhouse J Rothschild shortly after the year end. This disposal has resulted in a further £71 million being added to group reserves and in an improvement in short-term liquidity of more than £120 million.

Our original £1 million investment in Hambro Life has, over a period of less than 14 years, returned almost £200 million in dividends and capital profits. The funds generated from this sale will provide us with substantial liquid reserves enabling us to take advantage of new investment opportunities.

All areas of the group's operations performed well in the year, with one exception. Our balance sheet footings

have for the first time passed the £3,000 million mark, reflecting the satisfactory progress within our traditional banking business. Our insurance broking activities have had an excellent year and our diamond interests show progress. New management of Hambro Gas & Oil has started energetically to tackle our US oil and gas problems. It is

disappointing that these interests remain loss-making and we are determined to eliminate them.

In March of this year we reached an agreement with the partners of stockbrokers, Strauss, Turnbull & Co., to acquire a 29.9% interest in their firm and have also agreed jointly with them and Societe Generale to form a new international securities dealing company to trade as principals in this new market. This investment will enable us to take advantage of the changing UK financial markets.

To meet the challenge of the future, Hambros has a highly dedicated and capable management team who are determined to ensure the continued prosperity of the group. To all of them and to our staff at all levels I offer my thanks for their untiring efforts in the past year.

1984 HIGHLIGHTS

(Year ended 31st March)	1984	1983
Operating profit	10,226	9,403
Net profit/(loss) before extraordinary items	12,375	(9,166)
Net profit after extraordinary items	12,322	14,713
Shareholders' funds	127,996	110,578
Net dividends per 5p share	5.8p	5.275p

Copies of the annual report can be obtained from: The Secretary, Hambros PLC, 41 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2AA.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **RENOULD:** Year to March 31. Latest figures include 15 months of overseas companies. Turnover £134.5m (£120.2m). Pretax profit £300,000 (£23.9m). No dividend (zero). Group borrowings were reduced by £11.8m during the year. The board reports that the company's performance in the last 15 months has reversed the decline in the performance of the last five years and the core businesses now provide a sound base from which to grow profitably.

● **HEINEKEN TO CONTROL EL AGUILA:** Shareholders of El Aguilá voted at the annual meeting in Madrid to authorize Heineken to underwrite a £5 billion peso capital (£25m) increase which will give it a 30 per cent controlling interest in El Aguilá. The money is expected to be used to modernize El Aguilá's plant equipment. El Aguilá has 70 per cent of the domestic beer market. Its debts total £1.5 billion pesos.

● **KEYWEST INVESTMENTS:** In a deal valued at \$41.5m (£9.5m), Keywest Investments and its partner, Koiaki Limited, are jointly buying Associated National Life Insurance from Nationale Nederlanden (Aust.). ANL, a life insurance company with statutory fund assets of about \$100m, is to be purchased by a new company, to be named ANL Holdings Ltd., with ownership equally held by Keywest and by Koiaki. An Australian investment company associated with the Darling family. To help pay for its share of the purchase, Keywest is raising \$43.8m by a one-for-five issue at 40c, underwritten by Roach Tilley Gric & Co.

● **ESSE HOUSE:** Mr. R. H. A. Whittall told the annual meeting that the latest management accounts confirm that the improved trend in the first quarter has continued for the five months to May 31 last.

● **KEYWEST INVESTMENTS:** In a deal valued at \$41.5m (£9.5m), Keywest Investments and its partner, Koiaki Limited, are jointly buying Associated National Life Insurance from Nationale Nederlanden (Aust.). ANL, a life insurance company with statutory fund assets of about \$100m, is to be purchased by a new company, to be named ANL Holdings Ltd., with ownership equally held by Keywest and by Koiaki. An Australian investment company associated with the Darling family. To help pay for its share of the purchase, Keywest is raising \$43.8m by a one-for-five issue at 40c, underwritten by Roach Tilley Gric & Co.

APPOINTMENTS

National Westminster Bank USA: Mr William Sovey has been elected a director.

Williams & Glyn's: Mr Ken Duncombe will be assistant general manager, domestic banking north, from next Monday.

Birmingham and Bridgewater Building Society: Mr Richard Lacy is to be director and chief general manager from September 1.

LRC International: Mr R C A Hall, managing director of Industrial Holdings and Mr W S Meran, president of LRC's North American division, have joined the main board.

Lloyds Bank: Mr Colin Wilks has been appointed general manager for planning and marketing.

Leslie & Goodwin (UK): Mr T D Lockhart, Mr H Roberts and Mr T F Wilkinson have become directors.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/4%
Barclays	9 1/4%
BCCI	9 1/4%
Citibank Savings	9 1/4%
Consolidated Credit	9 1/4%
Continental Trust	9 1/4%
C Hoare & Co	9 1/4%
Lloyds Bank	9 1/4%
Midland Bank	9 1/4%
Nat Westminster	9 1/4%
TSB	9 1/4%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/4%
Citibank NA	9 1/4%

† Base deposit rate under 100,000, 9 1/4%; 100,000 and over, 7 1/4%.

BRAZILIAN STERLING LOANS: DECREE LAW NO. 6019

STATE OF PERNAMBUCO 5% LOAN 1985

Notice is hereby given that for the Sinking Fund of the above Loan for July, 1984, bonds for a nominal amount of \$4,700 have been drawn for redemption.

The following are the numbers of the bonds drawn for redemption at par on 1st July, 1984, after which date all interest thereon will cease:

235 Bonds for \$20 each:			
5	153	155	225
566	578	623	637
1026	1037	1150	1173
1271	1282	1283	1284
2476	2539	2685	2755
3380	3469	3538	3581
3447	3577	3637	3659
3550	3613	3628	3639
12034	12246	13151	13704
18233	18790	18863	18976
19881	20074	20509	20541
21742	22057	22251	22477
25277	25270	25571	25714
27411	27770	27907	28168
29775	30001	30269	30541
31508	32770	32924	32955
33469	34065	34654	34890
38122	38367	38430	38513
38801	38830	38854	38874
39710	39794	39869	40079
41223	41465	41560	41777
42520	42814	42818	43317
43918	44016	44018	44337
45427	45578	45693	46321

The above bonds should be presented at the London Office of Lloyds Bank International Limited, listed on the appropriate forms and must bear all coupons subsequent to 1st July, 1984 otherwise the amount of the missing coupons will be deducted from the principal money.

Economic commentary by Tim Congdon

America's boom cannot last

Is the present condition of the American economy more a scandal or a comedy? As successive statistics are announced, it becomes increasingly clear that the citizens of the richest nation on Earth are growing more rich more quickly than anyone else. America's gross national product is likely to rise by 6 per cent or more in 1984, a figure above that for the rest of the industrialized world and much above that for developing countries as a group.

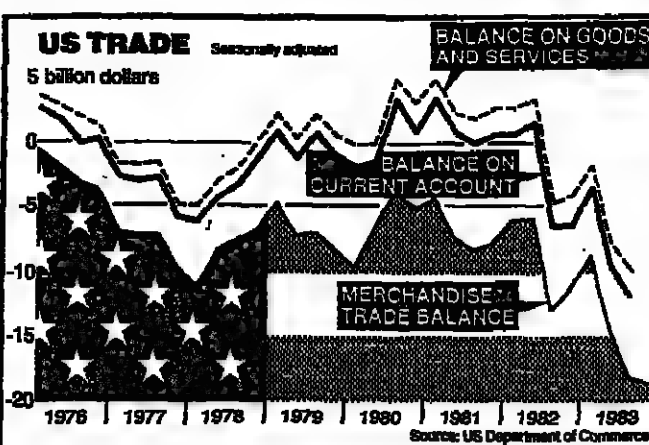
It is more than a little ironic that the economic success of the world's richest country is based on heavy borrowing from nations and peoples poorer than itself.

Last week, two new numbers threw light on the anomalous role now being played by the US in the international economy. The first-quarter current account deficit was announced as \$19.4 billion (£14.3 billion), the highest figure ever; and the "flash" estimate of second-quarter gap growth was 5.7 per cent at an annual rate, rather above expectation.

The American economy has been expanding vigorously since late 1982. The most surprising and welcome feature of the boom is that it has not provoked a marked acceleration in price increases. The gap between output and demand has not been large enough to cause a deterioration in the balance of payments.

Contrary to the usual logic, the emergence of a very large current account deficit has not been accompanied by exchange rate weakness. Instead, the more heavily the United States overspends, the more willing the rest of the world has been to lend it money. The strength of capital inflows has buoyed the dollar on the foreign exchanges. Currency overvaluation has dampened down price increases and enabled the US to combine economic expansion with low inflation.

It may be a platitude to say that the current state of affairs is unsustainable. But platinitudes sometimes need stating.



The deterioration in the US balance of payment

	Merchandise balance	Invisibles balance	of which investment income	Current account
1975	6.0	9.3	12.8	18.3
1976	-9.3	13.6	16.9	4.4
1977	-30.9	16.8	18.0	-14.1
1978	-35.8	19.0	20.6	-14.8
1979	-27.2	26.8	31.2	-5.5
1980	-25.3	26.8	29.9	1.5
1981	-28.1	32.7	33.5	4.6
1982	-38.4	25.2	27.3	-11.2
1983	-80.6	19.8	23.6	-40.8

Source: US Department of Commerce

then repetition. America's trade position has been worsening not just over the last cycle, but for about a decade. Until 1981, the impact of this trend on the current account position was offset by a rising surplus on the invisibles, particularly on investment income. The favourable balance on investment income almost tripled from \$12.8 billion in 1975 to \$33 billion in 1981.

The strength of this item reflected the profitability of overseas investment made by American multinationals and banks in the 1950s, 1960s and early 1970s. It relied on America's status as a substantial net creditor to other countries.

Since 1981, this comfortable position has been undermined. In 1982, the US had a current account deficit of \$11.2 billion and in 1983 of \$40.8 billion. The OECD, in its latest *Economic Outlook*, has forecast \$35.2 billion in 1984 and \$105 billion in 1985. What these numbers mean is that foreigners are now accumulating more claims on the US than the US is accumulating on them. There has been a reversal of roles compared to the first 30 years after the war.

In consequence, the US is about to be transformed into a

net debtor-nation. Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, gave a warning to this effect in evidence to a House of Representatives subcommittee on April 10. In his words, the surplus on investment income "may be dwindling away in the future as a result of our heavy borrowing abroad".

As the surplus on investment income is virtually certain to disappear in the next two or three years, the trade deficit will increasingly approximate to the current account deficit. The optimists must hope that a better balance exports and imports can be restored. Unfortunately, the trade deficit has risen steadily from one month to another since last December. In January, it was \$9.5 billion, in February \$10.1 billion, in March \$10.3 billion and in April \$12.2 billion.

There is no reason to expect it - or the figures for subsequent months - to show any improvement. The widening of the trade gap has caused by two main influences, the dollar's overvaluation and more rapid expansion of demand in the US than in other economies. Both these influences persist.

According to the 1984 *Economic Report of the President*, the

explanation for the continuation of the capital inflow is that they have radically changed character since 1982. In that year, foreigners piled up \$87.7 billion of US private-sector assets and Americans \$107.3 billion of foreign private-sector assets. American bank lending abroad at \$109.3 billion, more than accounted for all America's acquisition of foreign assets, while foreign bank lending to the US was \$64.3 billion.

In the six months to March, foreigners accumulated US private-sector assets and lent money to Americans via the banking system at roughly the same rate as in 1982. But Americans have acquired fewer foreign assets and virtually stopped being lenders via the banking system. In the first quarter, US bank lending abroad was a meagre \$300m.

While foreigners are willing to increase their dollar holdings year by year, the astonishing imbalance in the external accounts is not a big threat to the happy internal condition of the American Economy. But sooner or later the overseas payments position will have to be put on a sounder footing. The correction must involve substantial dollar depreciation and higher inflation. When that happens it may seem more a tragedy than either a scandal or a comedy.

The author is economics partner at stockbroker L. Messel & Co.

Minet profit down 4% for quarter

The insurance broker Minet Holdings announced quarterly pretax profits to the end of March 1984 down 4 per cent at £3.38m on turnover 16.2 per cent ahead.

Minet stressed that, owing to the nature of the company's business, income does not accrue evenly throughout the year and results for a single quarter should not be taken as a guide for the full year.

Shares fell 1 1/2p to 150p before recovering to 154p. Other moves in the insurance would be announced by Sedgwick Group. Its insurance and reinsurance broking businesses will be split into two newly-formed companies, each of which will operate with a substantial degree of autonomy.

In brief

● **PARKDALE HOLDINGS:** Year to April 30. Turnover £1.13m (£876,000). Pretax profit £273,000 (£155,000). Dividend 0.9p (0.64p, adjusted).

● **HALMA:** Year to March 31. Turnover £20.98m (£17.08m). Pretax profit £3,050,000 (£1,980,000). Total dividend 4p (same).

● **HARGREAVES GROUP:** Year to March 31. Turnover £194.7 (£197.6m). Pretax profit £3.52m (£4.34m). Total dividend 4p (same). The board reports that the fall in gross profit should not be interpreted as a general downturn. Following the successful cleaning up at the vehicle distribution business, all parts of the group, with the exception of those heavily dependent on the British coal industry, are trading profitably.

● **PATERSON JENKS:** McCormick International's investment's recommended cash offer for Paterston Jenks have been accepted for 97 per cent of the ordinary and 98 per cent of the preference shares.

● **COLEMAN MILNE:** Midwestern's offer for Coleman Milne has been accepted for 83.8 per cent of the ordinary shares. Offer extended to July 9.

● **MATTHEW BROWN:** The acquisition of T. and R. Theakston has been completed. Price of £3.07m has been paid for ordinary shares and £1.47m in cash. At April 1, 1983, Theakston's net tangible assets were about £2.5m.

● **CEMENT-ROADSTONE HOLDINGS:** Ireland's biggest industrial company with expanding interests in cement has acquired a 44-acre site at Gravesend, Kent, through its Northern Ireland subsidiary.

● **GRANADA GROUP:** The proposed merger between Granada and the television and rentals business of Rediffusion is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

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CRICKET: CRACKED RIB DELAYS YORKSHIREMAN'S TEST OF MATURITY

Getting will replace the injured Moxon

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

After reading the Riot Act to his Middlesex team at the Oval yesterday, Mike Gatting was obliged to turn his attention to tomorrow's second test match against the West Indies at Lord's, sponsored by Cornhill. He has been called to take the place in the England 12 of Martin Moxon, who has withdrawn with a cracked rib.

I like to think Moxon's injury is providential. It is only a matter of weeks, or months at the most, before he wins his first cap, and the selectors were taking a fearful chance bringing him in so early in the series. He was hit by Hanley, South African, when making 91 for Yorkshire against Northamptonshire at Northampton on Saturday, progressively more painful. Hanley is some way slower than the West Indian Marshall.

So back comes Gatting. Since being left out after the one-day internationals, he has not been in consistent form. To set against his 248 against Somerset and a dazzling Sunday League hundred have been several low scores. But Gower, I expect, will be pleased to have him back. Moxon's absence means that Broad and Fowler are sure to go in first. It might otherwise have been Broad and Moxon, with Fowler at number three.

Gower, Lamb or Gatting will now be at three in an undecided. Gower's best Test innings, against New Zealand at Lord's last year, was played from Number five. There is nowhere in the first eight in the order that has not at some time been played for. In his last three Tests, in Pakistan, he went in first.

The West Indians have the usual strains and bruises a touring team. Lloyd (damaged hand), Marshall (that fever), Holding (foot) and Garner (ankle) are all having treatment. It will be a surprise, all the same, if any of them miss tomorrow's match.

Kent make it fourth win of season

By Peter Ball

DERBY: Kent (23 pts) beat Derby (4) by eight wickets.

Kent took over 100 minutes yesterday to complete their fourth championship victory of the season. It was a result which their seam bowlers had made virtually inevitable after tea on the second day, and they wasted little time in the morning in laying up the remnants of Derbyshire's batting.

The third over of the day, bowled by Ellison, whose return to the side after injury has made them look a much better team than the one beaten in two days by Sussex last week, was the end for the Derbyshire innings. Taylor claimed Derbyshire's only addition to the overnight total by taking a single off the third ball.

The fourth accounted for Newman, whose indecisive forward push edged an outwinger to Marsh, who had a quietly effective game as Knott's deputy, to hold a good match, diving in front of first slip.

The next ball, another outwinger, proved too much for Broome, who touched it to second slip to leave Ellison, beginning at Worcester today, on a hat-trick of sorts.

Even on a wicket which was visible offering help to the seam bowlers, there was never much doubt that Kent would require the 50 needed for victory. The loss of Potter to the second ball of the innings engendered caution however, and their progress was accordingly steady as the first boundary did not arrive until the twelfth over.

DERBYSHIRE First Innings 198 (M Ellison 4 for 34)

Kent	23
Derby	4

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-4, 2-5, 3-18, 4-114, 5-119, 6-131, 7-144, 8-144, 9-161, 10-161

BOWLING: Lane 10-5-41-4; Alderman 20-6-82-2; Ellison 10-5-34-1; Cowdrey 6-2-8-1.

KENT: First Innings 305 (C Cowdrey 59)

Kent	305
Derby	198

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-26, 3-100, 4-106, 5-130, 6-138, 7-148, 8-153, 9-159, 10-159

BOWLING: Stobbs 11-1-44-1; Fletcher 11-1-22-1; Harris 10-1-30-1; Stobbs 10-1-22-1; Harris 10-1-30-1.

Derbyshire: First Innings 198 (M Ellison 4 for 34)

Kent	23
Derby	4

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-4, 2-5, 3-18, 4-114, 5-119, 6-131, 7-144, 8-144, 9-161, 10-161

BOWLING: Lane 10-5-41-4; Alderman 20-6-82-2; Ellison 10-5-34-1; Cowdrey 6-2-8-1.



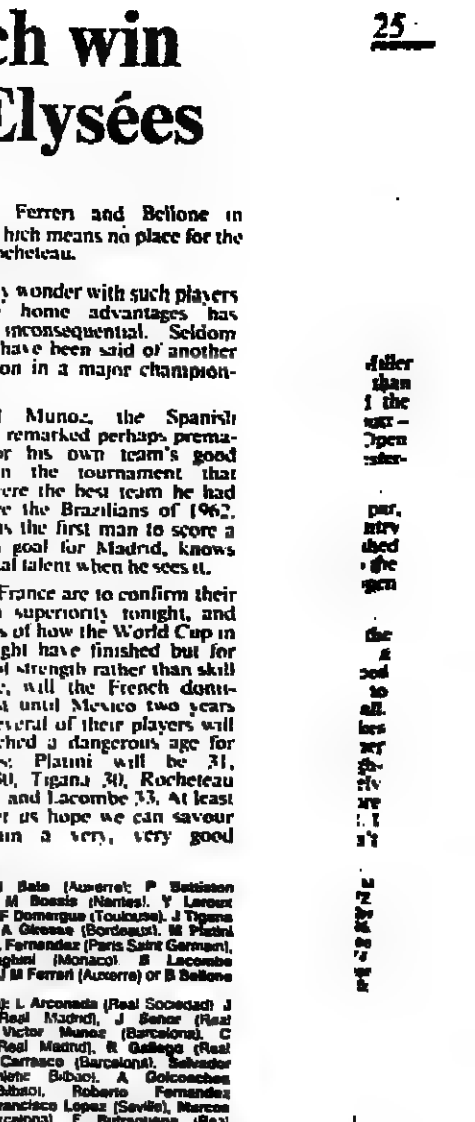
A heave by Cowans leaves his wicket open to Monkhouse (Photograph: Chris Cole).



A heave by Cowans leaves his wicket open to Monkhouse (Photograph: Chris Cole).



A heave by Cowans leaves his wicket open to Monkhouse (Photograph: Chris Cole).



A heave by Cowans leaves his wicket open to Monkhouse (Photograph: Chris Cole).

Surrey can see a new day beginning to dawn

By John Woodcock

THE OVAL: Surrey (24 pts) beat Middlesex (4 pts) by an innings and 154 runs.

Surrey made inconveniently short work of Middlesex yesterday, their sweeping victory being achieved three and a half hours before their President, Sir Alexander Durie, was due to open the new executive terrace and restaurant at the Oval.

Not since 1980 had Middlesex been beaten by an innings. But the result will do much less harm to them than good for Surrey, not only because it was particularly timely with so many of Surrey's sponsors heading for the Oval, Middlesex have reacted to it by making several changes for their match at Swasey today. Surrey, on the other hand, will be viewing the rest of the summer with hope renewed. They had a dreadful start to the season.

Competition between these great metropolitan rivals has always been keen. Yesterday it was soon over. On Monday Surrey's two West Indians, Lynch from Guyana and Clarke from Barbados, had given them their advantage. Now Monkhouse and Thomas drove it home. Howarth still had Clarke in reserve when Surrey won. In 55 minutes Middlesex lost their last six wickets for 33 runs.

Butcher was well caught at second slip off Thomas off the first ball of the day. Lynch holding the ball right-handed. Radley was next to go, splendidly taken low down at leg slip off Monkhouse. This was caught to bring back leg-trap memories of Mickey Stewart, Stuart Surridge and Tony Lock. Another by Stewart, did the same, his quick reactions at leg square short accounting for Williams. Edmonds had been bowled behind his legs. Cowans swiped in vain at Monkhouse, and Downham, having defended sensibly, as he did for Northamptonshire, was last out, caught at slip off Monkhouse.

Middlesex were outplayed. "It won't do," Gatting said afterwards. But the fact is that when he himself fails, as he did twice in this match, their batting is distinctly vulnerable.

Derwall calls it a day

By Pat Butcher

PARIS (Reuters) - Jupp Derwall resigned yesterday as manager of the West German team. Derwall, aged 57, whose term of office was due to run until the 1986 World Cup, became the first West German manager ever to resign.

He had been under heavy fire from the West German press for the past two years and the criticism intensified when his team was beaten by Spain last week and failed to reach the semi-finals of the European Championships.

Hermann Neuberger, the president of the West German football federation who is in Paris for today's final between Spain and France, said Derwall had offered his resignation after the match with Spain. "We will fulfil his contract until 1986 including all the financial obligations," Neuberger said. "I am proposing that Derwall will work in future in the international field. I cannot be more specific at the moment."

Neuberger said Derwall's successor would not be decided until the federation meets on July 13, though there are hints that Franz Beckenbauer, West Germany's most capped player, could become involved with the national team.

Perfection without a glance

From David Miller, Paris

In an hour's play of right-side I doubt if he ever looked once in the direction he was passing, yet never missed his man throughout the game. At 57, Derwall is still the master of the short ball.

He is here for the final of the European championship to watch his long-ago adopted country, Spain take on the French. He is there in the evening, and the way things are among older players he was giving a get-together with such men as Just Fontaine and Eusebio, and what could have been more appropriate on a sunny afternoon at the Stade de France than to get the ball out.

It was more than 20 years ago that I first met him, an austere figure sitting on a wall outside his hotel in Madrid, looking across the Bristol Channel and his thoughts before a World Cup qualifying tie against Wales. He scored a brilliant goal at Nîmes Park, but he was destined to be the greatest player never to play in the final with either Argentina or Spain.

The next year in Chile, he was injured before Spain's first match. He has just ended his contract as manager of Real Madrid. It is a wonderful what may turn up. It is a wonderful what may turn up. It is a wonderful what may turn up.

UEFA president to tackle hooligans

Paris (Reuters) - The newly-elected UEFA president, Jacques Georges, of France, who succeeds the late Aristo Franchi, yesterday called for tougher action against hooligans.

"Violence in and outside stadiums is the biggest of football's many problems and if we do not fight it with every means at our disposal, we will soon be forced to bury the sport," he said.

Mr Georges was speaking to the UEFA congress shortly after standing as the only candidate to succeed Franchi, who was killed in a road accident last year. He had been acting president since Mr Franchi's death.

"UEFA will continue to act severely against violence in the stadiums even at this it is not always appreciated. Violence outside the stadiums is a matter for the public authorities. We are helpless without them."

Brighton lose Greenwood

Ron Greenwood, the former England manager, has resigned as a director of Brighton for personal reasons. Mr Greenwood, who lives in Hove, joined the club last November, but the club was fighting an attempt to acquire Bryan Bedson, a fellow director, said yesterday "We are very sad. We all thought a lot of Ron."

Waterloo captain, from 19 months to one year. Janssens admitted receiving the bribe from Gerets.

Raymond Goethals, the Standard manager, had his life reduced to a two-year suspension, and has seven other Standard players and three Waterschei players were cut from a year to nine months.

The suspensions left Belgium without most of their defence for this month's European championship finals. In France, the Belgium team managed a 2-0 win over Yugoslavia, but failed to reach the semi-finals after losing 5-0 to France.

Standard finished fourth in the Belgian league this season, despite a late withdrawal, but was virtually a reserve side for the final matches of the season.

Gerets bribery ban cut

Brussels (Reuters) - A Belgian appeals committee has reduced to 15 months the ban imposed on Eric Gerets, the former Belgium captain, for accepting a bribe to play for Standard Liège.

Gerets was barred from the game for three years in April after admitting paying Waterschei 200,000 francs (about £36,000) to ensure Standard won the match. Standard won 2-1 and so took the 1982 league title.

The ban was cut to two years on appeal last month, and reduced by another nine months on Monday night. Gerets, who was playing for AC Milan when the scandal broke, has since been dismissed by the Italian side.

The committee reduced the ban imposed on Ronald Janssens, the Standard manager, from 18 months to one year. Janssens admitted receiving the bribe from Gerets.

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World Cup call for nine English players

By Richard Eaton

Nine English players have been invited to play in the World Cup in Jakarta next September. The selection follows England's best ever performance in the Thomas Cup and Uber Cup, where they took silver and bronze medals respectively.

Steve Butler, who won four of his five matches, including one against the world champion, Iku Sugianto, is one of three men's singles players invited, but Sally Podger, whose win at No 2 was crucial in England's Uber Cup semi-final win against South Korea, is not one of the three women's singles players.

Martin Dew and Gillian Gilks will be favourites to retain the mixed doubles title.

Bemi need new home if they are to survive

By Paul Harrison

The Bristol Bemi club face closure as a result of the determination of the English Volleyball Association to raise standards at English league matches. Bemi, who are based in a school sports hall, have been told to find a new venue, and an alternative offered by the local council has also proved unacceptable to the league.

Unless Bemi can find a suitable venue by July 1 they will cease to exist. There would be no point in dropping into the second division of the re-styled league, sponsored by Brivis, as they would not be eligible for promotion. Ironically, Bemi are one of the few teams in recent years to get into the first division and stay there. Most promoted clubs go straight back down.

Closure would leave Bristol without a main volleyball team. Speedwell Road, former champions and cup holders, are a Bristol team, but have had to move out of the city to find a suitable venue. They play in Bath.

14 ask to go

Fulham rugby club, relegated to the second division yesterday, transferred 14 out of the club's 25 players at their own request. They asked to go to the second division of the re-styled league, sponsored by Brivis, as they would not be eligible for promotion. Ironically, Bemi are one of the few teams in recent years to get into the first division and stay there. Most promoted clubs go straight back down.

Closure would leave Bristol without a main volleyball team. Speedwell Road, former champions and cup holders, are a Bristol team, but have had to move out of the city to find a suitable venue. They play in Bath.

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Violence mars tour adieu

Pukekohe, New Zealand (Agencies) - France completed their tour of New Zealand with a bad-tempered 33-24 win over the provincial side, Counties, here yesterday.

Violence was evident, as both sides disputed the decisions of Tom Doocoy, the referee. At one stage he was shoved in the back by Pierre Berthier, France's scrum half, after a controversial Counties try - one of eight tries in the game.

In the second half, Philippe Sella, the French centre, was taken to hospital with a fractured cheekbone suffered in a head-on collision with Sergio Blanco, his team colleague. Blanco needed four stitches in a head wound.

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Doubling their money

Substantial increases in gate money and commercial activities enabled the Rugby Union (RFU) to more than double their 1983 profit from the year ending April 30, 1984.

Retiring treasurer, Alan Grimsdell, reported a surplus after tax of £420,913, as against £200,625 in 1982-83, thanks to takings of £1.13m from the three Twickenham internationals against New Zealand, Ireland and Wales, television income of over £156,000, and a first year income of £23,000 from the Rose Room banqueting suite.

Income from the marketing of executive boxes in the new South Stand went up from £450,000 to over £492,000.

The RFU still have a bank overdraft of £288,000, incurred during the £2m reconstruction of the south terrace, but they are negotiating with the Island Revenue to determine the amount of capital allowance they will be permitted.

A full-time financial controller is to take over at Twickenham next month and the RFU are about to computerize their accounting system.

Badminton

World Cup call for nine English players

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Martin Dew and Gillian Gilks will be favourites to retain the mixed doubles title.

Return ticket to Games

By John Wilcockson

Muriel Sharp, the London-born woman who returned from the United States to join her husband in Boulder, Colorado next month, as part of Britain's Olympic cycling team.

Mrs Sharp, aged 31, has been lodging with her in-laws in Norfolk during the few weeks she has needed to prove herself a place in the team for the 70 kilometres women's road race, the first time this event has been included in the Olympic Games. Part of the team's preparation will be the week-long Coors Classic in Colorado.

Mrs Sharp is expected to be a strong support rider for the two women who beat her when she finished third in the recent British women's road race championship. Catherine Swannerton, a good sprinter, and Maria Blower.

Triumph for the French

From a Special Correspondent, La Trinité, Brittany

The One Ton Cup series came to an end here yesterday with triumph for French designers and crews. Passion 2, the new Philippe Bédier design, won the long offshore race which finished yesterday and became the worthy winner of the One Ton Cup after one of the hardest fought series ever.

British yachts were initially well placed but fell back in a long fetch up the south Brittany coast. They failed to recover in the later

downwind leg and all finished in the bottom half of the fleet.

LONG OFF SHORE RACE: 1. Passion 2 (P. Bédier), 2. Coysa (P. Bédier), 3. Moya (P. Bédier), 4. Moya (P. Bédier), 5. Moya (P. Bédier), 6. Moya (P. Bédier), 7. Moya (P. Bédier), 8. Moya (P. Bédier), 9. Moya (P. Bédier), 10. Moya (P. Bédier).

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1044.

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An exciting new company manufacturing and marketing a revolutionary electronic musical instrument, requires a highly competent PA/Administrator to work for the MD. As part of a small team you will perform a wide variety of administrative duties as well as provide the secretarial support necessary to assist a very busy MD. In addition you will assist the Managing Director with the planning and presentation of promotional activities and events. Excellent skills (100/50) essential. A knowledge of book-keeping would be a distinct advantage.

Managing Director
MILLERSON 2888 LTD
58 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 6JQChairman's
Junior Secretary
to £8,000
per annum
+ superb benefits

A plan job for an excellent college leaver secretary with first class shorthand (120 wpm) and typing. Work as second secretary to the Head of a major central London commercial group. Upmarket appointment. Please contact Rosalee Probert.

01-836 4086

STEPPING STONE
to Sales and Marketing
for GRADUATE PA

A varied & challenging career opportunity for a lively, well-educated all-rounder.

Liaise with overseas offices, actively assist in Sales & Marketing, supervise junior secretary, excellent salary + bonus, age 25. Send C.V. to

Mayfair Appts
118 New Bond St, London W1Y 0BH
Telephone: 01-488 9441. Ref: Ms/TJ/03

La creme de la creme

A busy Company director in the City requires an efficient **SECRETARY** for his correspondence, travel arrangements and diary. The job would probably suit a mature person who can work under pressure.

Salary around £8,000 p.a. plus BUPA and non contributory pension.

Please write with CV to:
Mrs V. LARGE
Friars House (Fifth Floor)
39/41 New Broad Street,
London, EC2M 1JH.

Directors' Secretary

An experienced capable Secretary used to working on own initiative required to work for London sales office of well established Swedish company. The position offered is varied and non repetitive. Shorthand, numeracy and good knowledge of English essential. Must be prepared to learn and adapt to work processor/micro computer. Salary by negotiation dependent upon experience from £7,500. Non contributory pension scheme back dated after 2 years. LVs. Write enclosing CV to:

The Managing Director
Stora Kopparberg-Bergvik Ltd
Banda House, Cambridge Grove, W6 0LE

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT
Secretary/Assistant

Small investment Co needs secretary to organise office you must be numerate, very accurate, able to work under pressure and keen to become involved in investment management and administration.

Starting salary c£8,250

Please send CV to:
Berry Asset Management
48 Brook Street, London W1

CJES

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1JH
Tel: 01 588 3585 or 01 588 3576
Telex: 587374

Top secretarial appointment in well-known financial organisation

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

£10,500-£11,500

MAJOR BLUE CHIP INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT GROUP

We invite applications from well-educated and well-spoken secretaries with some years experience at senior director level, gained preferably in a financial organisation or commercial environment. Good shorthand and typing and precision are required to handle an interesting and varied workload and there is access to word processing facilities. The successful applicant will be socially aware, with a calm manner and first-class administrative ability. The company has 22 billion under management, is expanding rapidly internationally and there is scope to take on responsibility. Initial remuneration negotiable £10,500-£11,500 + good company benefits. Applications in strict confidence under reference BO/T/T to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES (Recruitment Consultants)
28 New Broad Street, London EC2A 1NJ
Tel: 01-588 3585 or 01-588 3576. Telex: 887374, Fax: 01-588 9216

CHRISTINE WATSON LTD.
124, Wigmore Street, London, W1.

SALARY £10,000

MD of Int Co in W1 urgently requires a top flight PA/Sec. 7-10 with excellent working record in oil shipping or a similar field. The position calls for sound skills language useful + the ability to deal with PR, social functions and running the office in his absence.

Tel: 01-935 8235

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY
LONDON W1

required for a Partner

- * Friendly West End firm of Chartered Accountants
- * Pleasant office, word processor, no accounts
- * Salary £8,500-£9,000

This is an interesting post for a person who likes a challenge

For further details please telephone JOHN PAPI-01-637 1053

Secretary/PA
£7,219-£8,361 (under review)
(Season ticket (over available))

To work for senior staff of a consumer organisation. Must have excellent secretarial skills including word processing experience preferably on an Olivetti 815. Should have several years experience in a secretarial post and be prepared to work in a busy office with a wide range of duties. Write enclosing CV to:

ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS COUNCIL
Brook House
2-16 Torrington Place, London WC1E 7LL
Tel: 01-638 5749
The closing date for applications is 5 July 1984

SECRETARY

For Managing Director of major market research company (c. £8,250)

Competent secretary required for this interesting but hectic position. The applicant must be prepared to work as part of the MD's team, have sound shorthand and typing skills, and must be prepared to operate a word processor (training will be provided if necessary).

This lively position would best suit a confident, flexible and cheerful personality.

Please send your detailed CV to: **Thoby Stedall** at: **Stedall, Peck, 222 Finchley Road, London, NW3 6BL.**
Tel: 01-794 0461.

CONVEYANCING EXECUTIVE

Conveyancing Department of City of London solicitors requires an Executive with appropriate experience wishing to progress his/her career by assuming responsibility for drafting and reviewing conveyancing documents. Supervision available initially. Would suit senior conveyancing secretary seeking increased responsibility and salary.

Apply with full CV to Box 0173 W The Times.

PA/Secretary
£10,000

A new company involved in trading and shipping requires a competent and responsible PA/Secretary to work for the General Manager. There will be lots of variety and you must be able to work independently during the General Manager's frequent absences overseas. Skills of 50/60; aged 25-40. Tel: 099 092 or 493 5907.

Options
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR PA
£9,000

Provisional Director of a major company is a senior position with a top salary and excellent benefits. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and energetic person with a strong background in the financial services industry. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

MARKETING PA
£8,000

Responsible for the day-to-day running of the marketing department. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 5 years experience in a similar position and will be responsible for the preparation of marketing plans, budgets, and reports.

PUBLIC RELATIONS
£7,000

Assisting the Director of the Travel Division of a major company, the successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of press releases, media enquiries, and public relations activities.

Options Personnel Consultants
1A Grafton St London W1X 4BX
01-493 6969

£9,500 MAYFAIR

The newly appointed Chairman of this established public company requires a mature secretary to assist him in his new role. Located in spacious offices in Mayfair will provide full secretarial support, organise travel and itineraries, and liaise with subsidiary companies worldwide.

There is a position for someone with previous board level experience and who applies high standards to their work. High standards to their work. High standards to their work.

Tel: 629 9686
West End Office
ANGELA MORTIMER
Recruitment Consultants

MAIN BOARD
£10,400

5 weeks holiday

One of the UK's leading and successful public companies requires a mature secretary to assist him in his new role. Located in spacious offices in Mayfair will provide full secretarial support, organise travel and itineraries, and liaise with subsidiary companies worldwide.

There is a position for someone with previous board level experience and who applies high standards to their work. High standards to their work. High standards to their work.

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West End Office
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Recruitment Consultants

Can you stand the pace?

This small PR/Advertising Agency is looking for a mature, energetic, and experienced secretary to assist the Managing Director. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

Tel: 499 9175
MacBlain NASH
Recruitment Consultants
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Temps - top rates
+ Permanent jobs

At £8,000 - £11,000. At the moment our temporary secretaries are in high demand for permanent positions in PA for new London office opening of a successful group of companies.

Salary: £10,500. Ring 01-493 0971/493 5907

Senior Secretaries

ART GALLERY
£8,000

A small modern gallery requiring a mature, energetic, and experienced secretary to assist the Managing Director. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

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PUBLISHING PA
£8,000

Join this well known Publishing House as PA/Secretary to the Managing Director. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

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Group

Urgently requires a Secretary/PA for the Director of the International Division. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

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QUEEN MARY COLLEGE
University of London

Secretary with excellent skills required to assist the Managing Director. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

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BUSY BEE
£10,000

Wanted for time sharing firm in EC2. They are Stock Brokers so you will fit in the trading floor. You will need skills of 110/70 + organisational ability age 28+ with previous Stock Broking experience.

377 8600 City
439 7001 West End

DIRECTOR'S PA/SEC
£9,500-£10,700

Our client is a leading financial institution requiring a mature, experienced, and energetic secretary to assist the Managing Director. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

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Calvin confident PA/Sec for a leading financial institution. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

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French/English

The Senior Vice President - American Investment Bank - needs an experienced and energetic secretary to assist him in his new role. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

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16 Hanover Square London W1

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City American Bank needs a Graduate Secretary to assist the Managing Director. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

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Medical Secretary
to £8,200pa

A major opportunity to use your initiative and responsibility in the full time position of Medical Secretary in a leading hospital. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

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Required for Director of small commercial property development co in Mayfair - must be totally reliable, punctual, organised and used to working on own in secret office. Present secretary recommended. Salary negotiable.

Ring Beverly for further details 01-629 2856. (no agencies)

AUDIO SECRETARY

Required for two young commercial property directors. Must be confident and versatile with 1st class skills. £7,500 + pa commencing salary. Usual company benefits.

Tel: 491 1683 (Ref: NRM)

RESEARCH AND P.A. SECRETARY

I need a well qualified P.A. to help me in my hospital management consultancy practice in SW1. Involves a mixture of a secretarial role and research into hospital activity. The essential skills are to analyse, interpret and write succinctly.

Ring John Handle 01-834 0618

SECRETARY/PA
Design Consultancy

Small Design Consultancy in Regent St. require an experienced Secretary, 23+ with good typing and spelling. Able to handle admin. Interesting work in a friendly atmosphere.

£7,500
Call Richard Head 01-734 4536

Marketing Secretary
- Hotel Industry

A well known Central London Hotel requires a versatile help secretary to cope with a hectic environment and a disorganised boss. Plenty of scope to use own initiative. Good possibilities for promotion, c£7000 + free lunches, holiday discounts and other perks.

Call Sonia on 01-937 3403.
Afrida Marks
Recruitment Consultants

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DESIGN CONSULTANCY

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£7,500
Call Richard Head 01-734 4536

INTERNATIONAL BREV
£9,000

Have your own secretarial service? We would like to hear from you. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

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16 Hanover Square London W1

TEMPS
Have you got Style?

Being a busy one brand secretarial agency in Covent Garden we have some terrific clients in the creative industries, commercial world. What we need now are some terrific secretaries to complement these clients (good skills). Come and join us.

LONDON TOWN STAFF BUREAU
636 1994

PA/SECRETARY
who is well organized and has initiative is required by busy Camden Town Interior Design Practice. Shorthand not necessary, salary negotiable.

Phone Trisha Herbert on 482 3080

DESIGN/PA
COVENT GARDEN

Progressive Covent Garden company needs PA for its 2 converted houses. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

Salary £7,000
Phone Jerry Harrison 242 0500

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TEMPORARY SECRETARIES to start immediately

Phone now for details 499 9175
MacBlain NASH
Temporary Secretaries Ltd.
16 Hanover Square London W1

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Required for busy Chief Executive of building contractors. Must have 5-10 years experience in typing, shorthand and office administration. 5 minutes Waterloo. Air conditioned office, excellent salary with 5 weeks holiday.

GORDON NORTH GROUP
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01-528 4771

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Small dynamic West End film company requires Secretary to be part of a busy production team. All usual skills and good telephone manner and appearance. Good opportunity for someone well organized and able to work on own initiative. Please write:

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ITALIAN

Experienced Italian Secretary and Translator for a leading financial institution. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

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TEMPORARY WP/Secretaries £5.40 per hour to start immediately

We have high calibre bookings for WP/Secretaries who are competent to operate any of the following word processors:

- IBM Display Writer
- Wang, AES, Olivetti
- Phone now for details 499 9176

MacBlain NASH
Temporary Secretaries Ltd.
16 Hanover Square London W1
(3 minutes Oxford Circus)

EXPERIENCED WP Operators
Excellent pay rates

This weeks bookings:

- AES Super Plus
- Wang/Shortland
- IBM 5227/Audio
- IBM Displaywriter
- Philips 5520/Audio

Free Cross Training Available

Legal Audio Secretary for long term bookings, start July.

Fast copy secretary/typist for wine company, 21

Telephone 01-629 9863

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Audio Secretaries
Copy and Clerk Typists
Receptionist, Telephonist, Typists

We have many assignments for all these tasks. To find out more about our great package of:

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- Star and top rates

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For interview with international executive role in Arts Administration. Graduate or similar, 25-32 years, with excellent skills, good telephone manner and appearance. Good opportunity for someone well organized and able to work on own initiative. Please write:

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SECRETARY REQUIRED

For Partner of international consultancy in the City. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity.

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MULTILINGUAL SERVICES

Recruitment Consultants
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01-836 3794/5

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Salary £7,000
Phone Jerry Harrison 242 0500

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

also on page 26

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RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Record price for a two-bedroom Hampstead flat

A record price for a two-bedroom Hampstead flat is claimed by Druce and Company, who have sold the property in Hampstead Village on behalf of an international interior designer for £325,000. The flat has a ballroom-style reception room, dining room, two bedrooms, two bathrooms and a private terrace, and last year changed hands for £240,000. Two buyers competed this time and, in a race against the clock, an American businessman won the deal by a matter of minutes.

A house bounded by a lake on one side and a creek on the other and a former home of the poet Keats, is for sale for £1,250,000. The property is Old Mill House, at 2165, 2000 through Whitehead's, Havant office. Old Mill House, a Georgian property in three acres, has nine bedrooms and has been modernized by its present owners. It was in this house, in 1819, that John Keats finished his poem, 'The Eve of St Agnes'.

Chelsea studio

A rare studio property in The Vale, Chelsea, built around the turn of the century, is for sale at £950,000 through the night Frank and Rutley. The house was specifically built for two artists, Harry Tonks, then the head of the Slade College of Art, and Harris Brown, the painter and dilettante. The accommodation was arranged as two studios each with its own flat but, after a difference of opinion, Tonks left and had a house built further along the Vale. Vincent Korda, the painter and stage designer brother of Sir Alexander Korda, bought the property in 1947 and occupied the house for the next 30 years until it passed to the present ownership.

Numbers 2, 3 and 4 Hyde Park Gate, London SW7, looking across Kensington Road to Hyde Park, are three listed buildings within a conservation area. They have been used as hotel accommodation and many of their rooms divided into small units. They are now for sale freehold by Aylesford and Co. who are asking £3m.

Indian Cotswolds

For about £36,000 you can buy Pineapple Spa Cottage, Lower Swell, Slow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, described in a book on English cottages as "India in the Cotswolds." Authors Tony Evans and Candida Lycett Green say that Samuel Pepys Cockrell designed the facade at about the same time that he was commissioned by his brother Sir Charles Cockrell to build nearby Sezincote, formerly used to the Brighton Pavilion. The stone cottage, with two bedrooms, is being sold through Jackson-Stops and Staff's Evesham office.



Papworth Manor, an outstanding Elizabethan manor house at Papworth St Agnes, Cambridgeshire, is to be sold through the London and Cambridge office of Carter Jonas, who are asking £150,000. The stone and brick house has a later addition, and needs restoration. The eastern section was probably built in about 1585 for William Mallory, and there are fine plaster ceilings put in for William's son, Sir William Mallory, by an Italian craftsman. The house retains many original architectural and historic features, and accommodation includes a reception hall, parlour, hall study, four bedrooms and a bathroom and a self-contained flat.

Ganging up on chains

For many people who want to move house, the greatest obstacle is the chain that builds up both ahead and behind, preventing movement just when the house owner thinks he has a buyer and a seller. Some sticking point, out of reach, occurs to frustrate the operation.

The ending of the chain is therefore an important consideration in ways to speed up, simplify and if possible reduce the cost of moving. It is one of the matters which the government-appointed Farand committee on conveyancing is now examining. The committee, chaired by Professor Julian Farand, first considered what tests of competence were needed for non-solicitor conveyancers. That was its main task when it was set up in the light of the Government's acceptance of the need to open conveyancing to non-solicitors. In its second phase, the committee is looking at the scope for simplifying conveyancing practice and procedure.

In its evidence to the committee, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors gives its support to chain-breaking organizations, which buy up houses to release a blockage, saying that they can "offer a useful service, provided they are properly run." A proviso is that some delay in the interests of buyers, who may need a cooling-off period to consider their decisions. The institution may have a

point, but normally once a person has decided to buy, he or she wants to go ahead.

On another matter, that of sellers' surveys, the institution considers that their introduction is unlikely to reduce delays in house purchase. In its memorandum to the conveyancing committee, it says that such surveys are unlikely to work in practice. It argues that the surveyor's report on the value of a house, based on an objective assessment of defects, may differ from the seller's view of the price he wishes to obtain; that a survey carried out for a seller may not satisfy the requirements of building societies for a mortgage valuation; that it may fail to fulfil buyers' needs for a detailed report of defects or a long-term maintenance plan; that the cost of a comprehensive survey could inhibit sellers from having it carried out; and that the need to "market" a house in the best possible light might lead sellers to put undue pressure on surveyors to minimize defects in their reports.

The institution also says that chartered surveyors, who carry out most house surveys, might be reluctant to implement the system, because carrying out a survey for the seller would prevent them from acting as estate agents for the sale.

CW

Country Property

Lane Fox & Partners

OXFORDSHIRE

Theme 5 miles, Oxford 10 miles, Didcot 11 miles, London 48 miles. An enchanting period country house. Compact, easy to run, fully modernised to a very high standard and standing in a superb position on the edge of a small village.

Good outbuildings. Outstanding mature gardens. Hard tennis court. Heated swimming pool, paddock. Two excellent detached cottages.

For sale by private treaty as a whole or in three lots. Lane Fox Office.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Tisbury 4 miles, Cirencester 10 miles, M4 14 miles. A FINE COTSWOLD HOUSE WITH FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION IN A VERY POPULAR SMALL VILLAGE. SUPERB WALLED GARDEN AND GROUNDS.

For sale by Private Treaty. Lane Fox Office.

London Office: 36 North Audley St., London W1Y 2BL.

Main Office: 35 High Street, Malmesbury, Wilts. SN6 8JZ.

Humberts

Gwent

Monmouth 3 miles, Abergwyther 12 miles, Ross on Wye 15 miles, Newport 20 miles, Brecknock 25 miles. An interesting collection of country houses, cottages and farmhouses, part with vacant possession and others subject to tenancies, together with agricultural land.

Including a superb stone-built, 6 bedroomed village house with grounds, 1 detached 2 bedroomed cottage, 1 semi-detached 3 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 2 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 3 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 4 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 5 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 6 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 7 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 8 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 9 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 10 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 11 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 12 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 13 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 14 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 15 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 16 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 17 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 18 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 19 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 20 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 21 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 22 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 23 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 24 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 25 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 26 bedroomed cottage, 1 detached 27 bedroomed cottage, 1 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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Daville

BBC 1

6.00 Cee-fax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selma Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; Top Twenty news from Steve Blackwell between 7.55 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.30; and news at 8.50.

9.00 Training the Young Horse, introduced by HRI. The Princess Anne Award for the British Horse Society which follows the training of a horse from the time it was a young foal. The narrator is Richard Meade (R).

9.30 Play School, presented by Sheila Gilbey (P).

10.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish.

10.27 Regional news (London and the South). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.00 Gran (P).

1.30 Sport-Go! (P).

1.45 Wimbledon 84. Live coverage of the third day's main matches, introduced by Harry Carpenter.

4.18 Regional news.

4.20 Play School, presented by Brian Cant.

4.40 Take Two. Josephine Buchanan with young people's comments on BBC Television programmes. The main programme under discussion this week is Dulcis.

5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 15-16 minute episode of the 12-part series about a young circus boy (Cee-fax title page 170).

5.40 Sixty Minutes. News and Moira Stuart at 5.40; weather at 5.45; regional magazines at 5.50; and news headlines at 5.55.

5.40 International Football. Live coverage from Paris of the final of the European Championship between France and Spain, introduced by Jimmy Hill. John Motson is the commentator (Oracle title page 170).

5.40 Mike Reid's Match and Music. Variety show presented by comedian Mike Reid. Among the guests are Dora, Helen Sharpe, Will Street and Gary Glitter.

9.00 News with John Humphrys. The Bob Monkhouse Show with the comedian, comedienne Joan Rivers, singer and actress Rosemary Clooney and comedian Larry Miller.

10.20 Wimbledon 84. Highlights of the third day's matches, introduced by Desmond Lynam, with news and comment from Gerald Williams.

11.18 News headlines.

11.20 Whicker's World. Alan Whicker looks back at some of the places and events he has seen during his ten years' travelling the world. Tonight's programme includes film from Alaska, Australia, Mexico, the Philippines and Singapore and includes the coronation of the King of Tonga and a report on California's Love Generation (P).

12.00 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 8.35 and 7.35; the Greene's dream home at 6.40; overviews at 6.50; and 5.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.15; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day, Dick Cavett, at 7.40; Bob Marley video at 7.55; Peter Langford's star romance at 8.15; Eve Pollard's gossip column at 8.30; the Stevie Wonder story 8.35.

ITV LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schober: A day in the life of a television news reporter.

9.47 A community helps a school. 10.04 Summer on Kyr Farm in Warwickshire. 10.21 Poetry and attitudes to war. 10.50 How a new baby affects family life. 11.10 Setting up a fair. 11.22 Games on the beach. 11.40 The ruins of Kirtland Abbey and a look at a modern Cistercian monastery, Mount St Bernard.

11.55 Watton-Watton. Cartoon adventure story about a bird, 12.00 Aladdin's Music. The last in the series shows how a pencil can be an adequate substitute for a conductor's baton. 12.10 Sound Like a Star. Mark Wymer with the tale of Five Indians (P). 12.30 The Sullivan.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 A Plus Revisited. Key news tales to give Segal on the way of Robin Hood; Maria Nicholson talks to photographer Terence Donovan about his life and career (P).

2.00 Crown Court. Continuing the case of the parents accused of kidnapping their daughter from a religious sect (P). 2.30 A Country Practice. Australian medical drama. 3.30 Soes and Daughters.

4.00 Aladdin's Music. A repeat of the programme shown at 4.00. 4.15 Dangerous (P). 4.20 The Forgotten Story, by Winston Graham. Episode one of a mystery tale set in the West Country in the 1890s (P). 4.50 Razzamatazz presented by Alastair Pline. 5.15 Different Strokes.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news. 6.25 Help Community action news. 6.35 Crossroads. Barbara Hunter keeps her cool when husband David is criticized by Jill Clavell.

7.00 Where There's a Life... Mitam Stoppard introduces another programme in the series devoted to health and personal life.

7.30 Coronation Street. Vera Duckworth concocts a plan to get husband Jack's tax back from the Inland Revenue (Oracle title page 170).

8.00 Mike Reid's Match and Music. Variety show presented by comedian Mike Reid. Among the guests are Dora, Helen Sharpe, Will Street and Gary Glitter.

9.00 News with John Humphrys. The Bob Monkhouse Show with the comedian, comedienne Joan Rivers, singer and actress Rosemary Clooney and comedian Larry Miller.

10.20 Wimbledon 84. Highlights of the third day's matches, introduced by Desmond Lynam, with news and comment from Gerald Williams.

11.18 News headlines.

11.20 Whicker's World. Alan Whicker looks back at some of the places and events he has seen during his ten years' travelling the world. Tonight's programme includes film from Alaska, Australia, Mexico, the Philippines and Singapore and includes the coronation of the King of Tonga and a report on California's Love Generation (P).

12.00 Weather.

BBC 2

6.00 Open University: Experimental Philosophy. 6.55 Science and the Sun. 7.20 Sacred Places. 7.45 The Adrenaline Glider. Ends at 8.10. 8.00 Cee-fax.

10.00 Daytime on Two: You and me. For the very young. 10.12 Cee-fax. 11.00 The story of a boy and his dog. 11.15 Cee-fax. 12.00 The seventh of eight programmes featuring excerpts from French-speaking television networks. 12.30 The basic laws of mechanics in action during a visit to a circus.

12.55 An explanation of gas laws, diffusion and Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution. 1.20 The origin of X-ray Spectra. 1.45 Cee-fax. 2.01 Some of the creatures to be found in a freshwater pond. 2.78 A day in the life of a working girl living with her family in a poor part of a Brazilian city (teletext). 2.40 Primary school children visit the countryside and a farm museum.

3.00 Wimbledon 84. Coverage of the third day's play, introduced by Harry Carpenter. The commentators are Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Gerald Williams, Barry Davies, Mark Cox, Bill Thurfield, Ann Jones and Virginia Wade.

7.45 News summary with subtitles. 7.50 Spotlight. The first of a new series of five one-man shows featuring Bill Maynard. He talks about his career which began when he was 10 years old playing the ukulele, singing and dancing. Injury curtailed a professional football career and he turned to show-business full-time. Introduced by Gordon Peters and recorded at the College Theatre, Melton Mowbray.

8.30 The Travel Show. A new series presented by Paul Harvey includes on-the-spot reports from leading Mediterranean resorts beginning with Corfu. Kathy Roffey is the lucky reporter. Another new item is a holidayer's guide to Europe. This will be provided by Manchester University student, Matthew Collins, who will have only 15 to 20 to spend in eight weeks.

9.00 Leaving. Part two of the series about a couple who, after 20 years of marriage, decide to part - but as the best of friends. Somehow their plans don't work out. Starring Keith Barron and Susan Hampshire. Cee-fax title page 170.

9.30 Play: Fire at Magilligan, by Harry Barton (see Choice).

10.15 Ebony includes a profile of West Indies cricket captain Clive Lloyd. With Viv Richards and Ian Botham.

10.45 Newsnight.

11.30 Life Power. A new six-part series about biotechnology. Presented by the producer, Paul Krivczek.

12.00 Open University: Numerical Computation. "Functional Approximation". 12.25 inquiry: Symbolic Death. 12.50 Education in Norway. Ends at 1.20.

CHOICE

● SPOTLIGHT (BBC2, 7.50pm) is a heaven-sent opportunity for showbusiness people to do what they like doing most: talk about themselves, at length, to a captive audience, without fear of interruption. At 40 minutes, such a programme seems a little excessive. There are times when Bill Maynard, the comedy actor, whose reminiscences launch the series, overworks the word "marvellous" to such an extent that it almost ceases to have any meaning. But his good humour has an infectious quality about it, and the film clips are well chosen. Looking, and sounding, as he does these days, one wonders why Mr Maynard has not decided to let his hair grow, like the late Sir John Gielgud, and become a beard.

● The Gilles Cooper season on Radio 4, now well into its stride and affording us exceptional entertainment, continues with ALL THE WAY HOME (8.00pm), the one about the pair of guilty lovers from the same office who find that everything conspires to prevent them from tumbling into bed together. The title, I'm afraid, is a bit of a give-away if you take it literally.

● Music highlights on radio: Mishaella Martin playing the Bartok Violin Concerto No 2 with the BBC in concert recorded in Prague (Radio 3, 8.00pm); and the last of John Steane's three programmes about the Irish tenor John McCormack (Radio 3, 8.30pm) that he has finished in the greatest of records that he made - about 600 - and landed some beauties.

Peter Daville

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing: Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping. 6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30. 6.45 News. 6.55 The Day. 7.00 News. 7.15 The Day. 7.30 News. 7.45 The Day. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.15 The Day. 8.30 News. 8.45 The Day. 8.55 News. 9.00 News.

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